The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,242.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

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First insertion.................... 3 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.......................Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines.............................. „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th July 1875, at 4 p.m.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Madras	23
„ Carwar	10	„ Musulipatam	24
„ Narrakel	14	„ Coconada	25
„ Alleppey	15	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Colombo	17	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Negapatam	20	„ False Point	28
„ Pondicherry	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. N. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July 1875, at 4 p.m.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSREH	2
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Mahomerah	2
„ Muscat	21	„ Fao	3
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bushire	5
„ Linga	25	„ Linga	8
„ Bushire	27	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Fao	29	„ Jask	11
„ Mahomerah	29	„ Gwadur	13
„ Busreh ....Arrival	30	„ Kurrachee	17
		Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th July 1875, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July 1875, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
ABOUT 15th JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA will be despatched to LIVERPOOL about 15th July. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on here outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the powerful Steamers

INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, about middle August.
MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 489 H.P. nominal, about middle September, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.
The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co
3, Hornby Row.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JULY.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2600	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th July 1875, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,933 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 9th July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th June, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Carriages, Harness, Horse, &c. at No. 8, Hornby Row, the premises lately occupied by the Scottish Education Society, for their Fort School. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at the above named place on THURSDAY, the 15th July 1875, (not MONDAY, the 12th July as previously advertised,) the household furniture, carriages, harness and domestic and stable utensils of R. A. R. Skipsey, Esquire, the same comprises,

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome roomy C. Spring Barouche by Laurie and Marner.

A convenient light office Brougham, Horse and brass Harness, (together or sepa ate.)

Sets English plated and brass double Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues will be ready and the property on view on and after Sunday, the 11th instant.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first-class walnutwood grand cottage piano by Challen and Hodgson, a first-rate sweet-toned harmonium with 5 stops by Metzler and Co., a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c., at Chinchpoogly Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, harmonium, &c., the property of E. L. Hawkins, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF NAILS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters, ex Morro Castle.

B—C—500 Kegs damaged American Nails.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey Colored and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Table Marble Slabs.
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 „ Grey Drills.
7 „ Grey T. Cloths.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Munjee Kars—

C S 16/20—2 bales Grey Printers, 2¼ lbs
2 „ „ „ 2 14/16 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN SHARE BAZAR.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock p.m. at the Share Bazar, the following Shares, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

103 Shares of the Mazagon Land Company.
7 „ of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
6 „ of the Port Canning Land Improvement Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO—AUCTION SALE of about 110 Surat Candies Jungbaree Sandlewood, at 3rd Bhoyeewadda, near Jeevun Lalji Maharaj house.

On MONDAY, the 12th day of July 1875, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Mortgagee, Messrs. Gober Nagjee & Co., and on account and risk of mortgagors, Khutree Sewjee Damjee and Sha Madhowjee Damodur, about 110 Surat Candies Jungbaree Sandlewood.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1875.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent post paid, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by

WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Table of Contents :—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly,
London.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.,
PRINTING INK MAKERS
LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green, and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.
Lithographic Inks in every shade of colour and variety of price.

Parsons, Fletcher & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.

LONDON: and

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
1c, B[illegible]OURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE
SOUTHWARK, S. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" IN HIS NEW HOME.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 8th JULY, 1875.

YE PAST! PRESENT! AND FUTURE!
"TEMPTATION."
"THE HAUNTED MISER,"
AND
THE PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WEE WIFE.

Performance to commence at 9-30 p.m.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of ANTONIO DA SILVA, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased.

Revd. BRAZ FERNANDEZ.....................Applicant

Be it known to all men that the Honorable the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, GRANTED PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed Testator to the Revd. BRAS FERNANDEZ, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, one of the Executors therein named, on the Fifth day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, reserving the right of the other surviving Executor to come in and apply for the same.

CHARLES M. I. POLLOCK,
Applicant's Attorney, High Court.

Bombay, 7th July 1875.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

LATEST INDIAN PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs.	As.
CUNNINGHAM and Shepherd's Indian Contract Act	12	8
MAYNE'S Indian Penal Code	14	8
CLAUDE and Etheline and other Poems; by Rascim Willowby	2	8
BEST'S Manual of Latin and Greek Derivations	1	12
ILLIAD BOOK I, with Notes	0	12
MATRICULATION PAPERS in English, Gujarati, Arithmetic, and Algebra with their solutions, each	1	0
MEMOIR of the History of the Tooth-Relic of Ceylon, with a preliminary Essay on the Life and System of Gautama Buddha; by Dr. J. G. DaCunha	2	0
DENGUE, its History, Symptoms and Treatment; by Dr. J. G. DaCunha	1	0
REVOLUTION at Baroda 1874 75; by D. A. Talyarkhan	1	4
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY; by M. M. Bhownagree	2	0
EARLY BLOSSOMS; by Thomas Gilbert	1	8
THE NEW EXCHANGE CALCULATOR; by Dinanath Madavjee	5	0
THE COMMERCIAL CARD BOARD	1	0

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
THE
STANDARD
OF THE
WORLD.

SCALES

Adapted to the STANDARD of all Nations, and Carefully Packed for Shipping.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED.

WAREHOUSES :

FAIRBANKS & Co.,
311 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,
2 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS :

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUIRED a good ALTO VOICE for the CATHEDRAL CHOIR. Apply at the Cathedral Vestry.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow 2, Parell Road, Byculla. Apply at the Bungalow.

FOR SALE, light running Four-wheeled DOG CART, fine order, Rs. 350. Apply "C.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a SADDLE HORSE, accustomed to carry a Lady. Must be sound, quiet to ride and free from vice. Address "X. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, well grown TIGER CUB, Rs. 500 already offered. Apply to GOOSTADJEE & Co., Surat.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two stories of a HOUSE near the Elphinstone Circle, which are well adapted for the purpose of Office and dwelling place. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

NOTICES.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degrees of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids, utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realises a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL, } Secretaries.
A. C. OLIPHANT, }

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

No Tenders will be received after the 25th instant, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, MESSES, AND HOTELS.—KANGRA VALLEY TEAS of various brands and of the finest quality, made from the Spring Crop of 1875, can now be had on favourable wholesale terms from

STIRLING & CULBARD,
Kangra Valley Tea Depot, Umriteur, Punjab.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on by the Undersigned under the Style of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co., Iron Founders, &c., at the Bombay Foundry and Iron Works, was, by MUTUAL CONSENT of the Undersigned, DISSOLVED on the 7th day of April last, the same business being thenceforward carried on by MANECKBAI, Widow and Executrix of Sorabjee Shapoorjee alone on her own account and for her own benefit. ALL DEBTS due to and owing by the said Partnership will be received and paid respectively by the said Maneckbai.—Dated this 26th day of June 1875.

DOSABHOY CAWASJEE SHROFF,
Surviving Executor of Cawasjee Hormusjee Shroff, deceased.
The O mark of BAI MANECKBAI,
Widow & Executrix of Sorabjee Shapoorjee Engineer, deceased.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at one p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 2nd July 1875.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at noon, for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect a Director in room of Mr. G. T. Portlock, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 2nd July 1875.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BADHAM AND CO.'S
ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

NETT CASH PRICES.

BLACK SILK HATS, Rs. 5 each.

DRAB DRESS HATS, Rs. 5 each.

BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS, Rs. 2 each.

LADIES' HEATHER COTTON RIBBED HOSE, Rs. 18 per dozen.

LADIES' HEATHER MERINO for the reins, from Rs. 11-8 per dozen.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 11-8 per dozen.

LADIES' LESLIE THREAD HOSE, from Rs. 16-8 per dozen.

GIRLS' HEATHER RIBBED COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 16-8 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S HEATHER MERINO SOCKS from Rs. 6 8 per half dozen.

GENTS' BROWN COTTON ½ HOSE, from Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' STRIPED MERINO ½ HOSE, from Rs. 15-8 per dozen.

GENTS' GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS ½ SLEEVES, from Rs. 12-8 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' KNOT SCARFS, Re. 1-8 each; Rs. 8 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' PIN SCARFS, Re. 1 each Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' MADE-UP BOWS, Re. 1 each; Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' BRACES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair.

GENTS' COLOURED KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

GENTS' REVERSIBLE WRIST BANDS, Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemmed and Washed, ready immediate use, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Colored Borders, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

LADIES' HEM-STITCHED, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10-8 per dozen.

TRAVELLING RUGS—A LARGE STOCK CLEARING AT ENGLISH PRICES.

CARPET BAGS, Rs. 3 each.

ENGLISH PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, Rs. 25 per ½ dozen.

FACE TOWELS (Honey Comb), Rs. 8 per dozen.

BATH TOWELS ALL SIZES, BROWN AND WHITE.

NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS made to measure, from Rs. 29.

FINE TWILLED BLUE SERGE SUITS (Wool Dyed), Rs. 27.

TWEED SUITS, all Shades, (Suits), Rs. 27.

SERGES IN ALL SHADES, (Suits), Rs. 27.

GENTS' GOLD FRONT STUDS, Rs. 14 8 Set.

GENTS' GOLD SOLITARES, Rs. 13 Set,

BADHAM AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.	ESCRITOIRES and Envelopes and Paper Cases.	POCKET-BOOKS, useful and elegant, in variety.
ALBUMS, for portraits and landscapes.	EYELETS, Presses, Gum Bottles and Erasers.	PURSES, Porte-monnaies, in variety.
BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.	INKS, by Blackwood, Stephens, and others.	QUILLS, Made Quill Pens, and Nibs.
BLOTTING PADS and Paper, and Bouquet Papers.	INKSTANDS, Invoice Files, & Ivory Tablets.	SCRAP BOOKS, and Portfolios for Music, Drawing, &c.
BRISTOL MOUNTS, of superior quality, in sizes.	LETTER SCALES, Cages, and Cases.	SLATES, Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.
CARDS, Playing and Visiting.	MANUSCRIPT BOOKS and Music Paper.	STATIONERY CABINETS of Solid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.
CARD CASES, for the above, in variety.	PAPERS & ENVELOPES, for local or postal correspondence.	STATIONERY CASES of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.
CARD AND LETTER RACKS, and Date Boxes.	PAPER CLIPS, Fasteners, Knives, & Weights.	TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, in Morocco & Russia, fitted.
DESKS, "Albert," "Traveller's," &c.	PENS, Steel and Quill, of every kind.	TRAVELLERS' COMPANION, being Desk and Dressing Case in one
DIARIES in various editions.	PEN CLEANERS, Knives, Makers, and Racks.	TRAVELLERS' or "Ne Plus Ultra," Writing Case.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOICE WINES.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. invite the attention of the Public to a Select Consignment of PURE MARSALA, just imported direct from Naples, in Wood and Bottle, which they can confidently recommend as a WINE of the best quality of its kind, and which has been highly approved of by Connoisseurs.

CASKS containing 43 Gallons................... Rs. 210
CASES containing 3 Dozens..................... „ 45

MORTON & Co. have also just received, from the celebrated Wine Merchants, Messrs. KENNAWAY & Co., London, a large Consignment of their finest SHERRIES of the same quality as those they supply to the Cellars of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House and to many of the leading nobility. These Wines are packed in Cases of 3 Dozen each, and are offered for sale at the following moderate Prices :—

BLACK SEAL	Puro	Rs.	23	8	per Dozen
GREEN SEAL	Oloroso	„	26	8	do.
WHITE SEAL	Romano	„	27	8	do.
YELLOW SEAL	Manzanilla	„	28	8	do.
CHOCOLATE SEAL	Aroma	„	29	8	do.
BLUE SEAL	Fino	„	30	8	do.

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

MORTON & CO.

Bombay, 3rd July 1875.

"VERY IMPORTANT"
TO
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a Special Department for their Celebrated **Travelling Kit**, *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*

The Red Sea,
The Mediterranean,
and the Continent of Europe.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Fitted Dressing Pouches	21 0	Travelling Baths Forming Trunk	30 0
Overland do	25 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Portmanteaux or	12 8	Bath Sponges, large	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Overland Trunks	23 0	Sponge Bags	2 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes } from	35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Solid Leather Trunks	43 0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1 0
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Best Linen do.	6	Extra Large do.	75 0	Soap, Three Tablets for	1 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Marine Soap do.	0 12
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Cotton Socks	9 8	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0	Tooth Brushes	0 10
White do	22 8	Warm do.	15 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Tooth Brush Cases	0 10
Flannel do Shrunk	49 0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12	Courier Bags	6 12	Nail Brushes	0 12
Silk and Wool	52 0	Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6 8	Soiled Linen do	4 12	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Under Vests	14 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Money Belts	3 8	Hat Brushes	1 8
Do. Pants	24 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Sleeping Suits, each {	6 8 to 17 8	Marsella Quilts	12 8	Leather Purses	2 0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Wool Down Quilts	18 0	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Pocket, in Leather Case	0 12
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Blankets, each	9 8	Cork Mattresses	19 8	Shoe Horns	1 0
Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds } from	15 0	English Feather Pillows	7 8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch ......from	6 0
Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8	Horse Hair do.	7 8	Hand Mirrors	2 0
Pin Scarfs	1 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Travelling do.	2 0	Best Eau de Cologne	1 2
Sailor's Knot	1 12			Air Pillows	6 0	Tooth Paste	1 4
				Canvas Shoes ......per pair	4 8	Playing Cards	1 0
				Leather Slippers	4 8		

N.B.—**Travellers** *entering the* **Port** *can be supplied with every requisite for* **Indian Wear.**

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

THE demand for WINES in BULK has led us to increase our importations of the following Brands in Wood, and Jars, with and without lock Taps, with a view of still further meeting the requirements of Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

The following are our quotations :—

	Per Jar. 4 gallons.	Octave. 13½ gallons.	Quarter Cask. 27 gallons.	Hhd. 54 gallons.
WHITE SEAL	Rs. 27-8	Rs. 81-0	Rs. 162-0	Rs. 324
YELLOW SEAL	„ 33-8	„ 101-4	„ 202-8	„ 405
VINO DE PASTO	„ 33-8	„ 101-4	„ 202-8	„ 405
VINO FINO	...	„ 122-0	„ 244-0	„ 488
VINO PURO	„ 43-12	„ 135-0	„ 270-0	„ 540

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are most convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ extra, or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½ extra.

The above quotations are subject to 7½ per cent. discount for cash accompanying order; while to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies and Traders, a liberal discount allowed.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW PLAN.—The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. to 103 per cent. in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

NOTICES.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ELPHINSTONE DOCK, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY, together with the Coffer Dams, Timbering, and Excavations therefor, of a WET DOCK of about twenty-nine acres PROPOSED to be CONSTRUCTED on the site of the present ELPHINSTONE BASIN, Bombay. The works include above six thousand lineal feet of Wharf walls and two single entrances each sixty feet wide. Plans, Conditions of Contract, Specification and Forms of Tender may be seen on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Westminster S. W., on and after the 15th day of May 1875. Also at the Office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of June 1875. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, Elphinstone Dock" are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1875. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON,
Under-Secretary of State for India.

India Office, 11th May 1875.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Port Trust Offices, 10th June 1875.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAN AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, W WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Dark Grey Arab Horse, 3 years, 14-3 high, will make a good charger.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1½ high, fast stepper in single or double harness, and a good mover under saddle.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15½ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay.

A Black Waler Gelding, 4 years, 15½ high, perfectly quiet in single or double harness, a capital Brougham Horse.

"Nimrod," a very handsome well-bred Bay Waler Gelding, standing 15-2½, a good fencer, and will make a grand charger.

A Light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2½, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15 high, accustomed to be ridden by a lady.

A Bay Horse, 5 years, 15 high, a good-[illegible] very showy, has been used as a second charger.

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 14-3 high, recently imported.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem „ „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Fraude	Rs. 14	per doz. qts
Vray Canon	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 26	„
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	„ 15	„

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.

Just Landed.

BEER of IND COOPER & Co. ... Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.
Do. do. „ 3-0 „ pints.

Fresh arrival ex Steamer [illegible].

COPENHAGEN BUTTER in 1, 2, and 4 doz. tins at Rs. 1 per lb.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

CHOICE SELECTED WINES
ON COMMISSION SALE.

CHAMPAGNES.
FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
White Dry Sillery	„ 38
Carte Blanche	„ 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	„ 36

CLARETS.
DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co , BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 8
Christoly	„ 10
Lormont	„ 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	„ 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped ......Rs. 24 per dozen.
L. BECHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... „ 18 per do.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition....Rs. 5-8 annas per doz.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7TH JULY, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed as it opened firm, sales 12,000 bales, but with the exception of an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid-Orleans, spot quotations were unchanged throughout. Fully good Fair Dhollera good Fair clause, May sailing, appears to have been sold at 5 7/16d., which, as compared with the previous day's quotation of 5½d. for June shipment, might be taken as indicating a fall of 1/16d. per lb., but it is possible that the transaction may have been of an exceptional character and to cover a special contract.

This morning's telegram has not come in up to the time of going to press.

Yesterday's message from New York still quotes Mid-Uplands at 15¾ cents per lb. but says nothing regarding futures. The receipts at the ports were 1,000 bales, making 2,000 for the four days, as against 5,300 bales last year, and 10,000 in 1873. Exports to Great Britain yesterday were *nil*, leaving only the 4,000 bales advised for Saturday last, against 9,000 for the four days last year.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is still very dull, but Reuter's quotations of yesterday are unchanged.

Wheat is quoted 1s. per quarter higher. Other articles of produce as quoted show no change.

The market rate of discount in London is advised at ½ under the Bank minimum, say 3½ per cent. This shows a reduction of ½ per cent during the week, and it seems probable, therefore, that the reaction in the price of Consols may mean, as we suggested, a return of confidence in other securities.

STERLING EXCHANGE to day has been dull and without change of any kind, buyers and sellers alike being apparently desirous of knowing the result of the biddings for the Council drafts in London to-day, before operating. Bar Silver in yesterday evening's message was given at 55 11/16d., a decline of 1/16d. per oz., which, taken in conjunction with the rates previously ruling for Bank Bills, is certainly in favor of a decline, but looking to the unsettled feeling in monetary matters at home it is difficult to estimate how the tenders may go.

As an indication of greater ease here to-day there has been decidedly less willingness shown to draw on Calcutta, sellers of 60 days' sight declining to draw at 93¾, an advance of ⅛, and equivalent to financing at 3¾ per cent. per annum as against the Bank of Bombay's minimum of 7 per cent. In GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any actual transactions and rates are nominally unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET has been a shade steadier to-day, but our quotations show few alterations. Bank of Bombays are steady but unchanged. National Banks are in more favour and have recovered to Rs. 111 per share. Colaba Land and Port Cannings are Rs. 5 per share lower respectively. With the exception of the Alliance Co.'s which have declined Rs. 25 per share, Spinning and Weaving Scrip is a shade firmer.

In COTTON, transactions continue most insignificant and prices are still unaltered. The receipts yesterday were only 343 bales, making 2,792 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS, owing to the very limited exports of shipments, continue dull, and £2 per ton for Liverpool is still the nominal quotation both by Canal and Cape.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every respect. Importers hold for, and obtain, comparatively full rates for the small parcels sold, but the whole extent of business doing is most insignificant.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	780
5,350	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	125 pl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	153
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	111
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,185
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
1,750	4,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	750
6,000	1,400	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

160	5,000	2,850	200ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200ps.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	775
100	[illegible]	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,350
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6¾ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	115
400	1,500	all	171ps.	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	70
500	1,880	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co	4,300
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
882	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,119
160	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,500
200	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
200	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	425
1100	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	500
2125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	435
60	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld	1,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	800
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	600
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,350
800	5,600	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,825
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,600
800	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,020
2400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,165
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	950
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,070
700	1,000	all	60p s	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,000
750	1,000	all	100p s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,090
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,000
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	970
......	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,095
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,100
4,000	675	all	50ps*	Oriental	665
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,040
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	252
......	£20	103 14 6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
......	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£1	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,680
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company Ld.	95
4,000	50	all	4 p	Mechanics' Buildg's Co.	23
1,990	500	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co	355
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
......	...	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 3rd July 1875.

Open 428¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,840	0	0
Merchandise	30,244	0	0
Telegraph	293	0	0
Total Rs.	65,377	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1874. Open 428½ Miles.

Coaching	35,361	0	0
Merchandise	28,252	0	0
Telegraph	455	0	0
Total Rs.	64,068	0	0
Increase Rs.	1,309	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMERICAN ship FORTUNE, 1,036 tons, Commander S. R. Taylor, will sail to-day, in ballast, for Galle.

THE BRITISH BARQUE PERU, 389 tons, Commander G Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bankok (2nd May.) with a cargo of tie b.r.

THE P. and O. Co.'s STEAMSHIP SURAT, 1,995 tons, Commander W. H. Pockley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (10th June), calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with H. M.'s Overland Mails, passengers, and a general cargo

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMSHIP INDIA, 656 tons, Commander J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with H. M.'s Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—Assistant Apothecary and Mrs. Menezes and two children, Master C. Pereira and eleven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Pera	Mitchell	Bankok, May 2.
	Surat (s)	Pockley	Southampton, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Abyssinia	Jones	Kurrachee.
	Rochelais	Bidand	Kurrachee.
	Mozaffer	Urquhart	Moulmein.
	India (s)	Henderson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Fortune, Taylor, for Galle.
Steamer Kurrachee, for Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
2	Asia (s)	Gavin	Bombay, June 12.
	Loch Awe	Weir	Liverpool, March 27.
	Lady Palmerston	Miller	London, March 23.
	Astracana	James	Aden, May 5.
3	City of Sparta	McDonald	Hull, March 26.
	Cingalese	Steuart	Madras, June 25.
	Sagof	Nacoda	Lingah P. Gulf, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
2	Queen Anne (s)	....	....
	Shah Jehan	....	....
	Baroda	....	....
3	Mysore	....	....
	Sydney Eggers	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
2	Cashmere	....	Cardiff.
	Elgia (s)	....	London via Suez Canal.
3	Indus (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July.			
4	Indus (s)	....	Southampton.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
26 Vulture, H M G boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
18 Kwang Tung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
19 Mary Fry, ship, Liddell, from Cardiff.
23 City of Poonah, ss McNeill, from Calcutta.
23 Sumatra, ss, Baker, from Batavia.
23 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, from London.
23 Trinacria, ss, Hutchinson, from Bombay.
23 Aurrera, ss, Larrinaga, from Manila.
23 Groningen, ss, Hoefman, from Batavia.
23 Atalanta, ss, Shaw, from Bombay.
24 Delhi, ss, Lee, from Suez.
24 Anadyr, ss, Rigodet, from Shanghai.
25 West Stanley, ss, Peacock, from Bombay.
27 Vindex, ss, Decker, from Hamburg.
27 Amberfeldie, ss, Barns from Rangoon.
28 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, from Bombay.
28 Proteo, schooner, Fortells, from Zeila.
29 James C Stevenson, ss, Bell, from Galle.
19 Gleufinlas, ss, Wilcox, from Foochow.
19 Surcouf, F G boat, Rouquette, from Brest.

June. DEPARTURES.

23 City of Poonah, ss, Mc Neill, to London.
23 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, to Calcutta.
23 Trinacria, ss, Hutchinson, to Liverpool.
24 Aurrera, ss, Larrinaga, to Liverpool.
24 Groningen, ss, Hoefman, to Rotterdam.
24 Delhi, ss, Lee, to Bombay.
24 Anadyr, ss, Rigodet, to Marseilles.
25 Atalanta, ss, Shaw, to Liverpool.
26 Sumatra, ss, Bakker, to Amsterdam.
26 West Stanley, ss, Peacock, to Marseilles.
28 Aberfeldie, ss, Barns, to Port Said F O.
29 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, to Suez.
29 Gleufinlas, ss, Wilcox, to London.
30 James C Stevenson, ss, Bell, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
Kwang Tung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
Mary Fry, ship, Liddell, from Cardiff.
Vindex, ss, Decker, from Hamburg.
Proteo, schooner, Fortells, from Zeila.
Surcouf, F G boat, Rouquette, from Brest.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 7.

FROM LONDON.

Good Hope s, 10 cases wine and 12 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bokhara s, 7 cases claret and 10 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Delhi s, 62 cases beads, Framjee Ardaseer Daver.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Persia s, 50 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 20 bales cotton, Hurry Dewsey.
Europa s, 11 bundles hides, King, King and Co ; 800 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 40 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Cowasjee Purbutt and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Soonderjee Raghowjee ; 40½ cwts deer horns and 12 cwts Sandalwood, Joosub Lutiff ; 11 bales of cotton Jetha Purshotum.
Clive s, 2,000 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 103 bales cotton, Khanjee Poonsey ; 69 bales cotton, Jadowjee Gopaljee ; 1,000 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s, 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar s, 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Atlantic King, 700 cwts ebony wood Ahmedbhoy Premjee ; 100 bags weedseed, Volkart Brothers.
Kashgar s, 5 cases shawls and 1 bundel carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Otter Caps, 320 bags black pepper, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kashgar s, 2 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 7 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Nuthoo, 111 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co ; 25 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co : 15 bales twist, The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoys S W I and G Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR H. W. GORDON, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate.

THE undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Committee, at the Town Hall on the 10th instant for examination in the Native Languages as follows :—High Proficiency.—Sergt Gallagher, Commissariat Dept.—High Standard —Lieut. B. O. Selby, Royal Engineers, Lieut. Spens, 85th Regt., Lieut. G. F. Thunder, 2-7th Regt. Lieut. Henderson, 105th Regt., and Sub Lieut. G. R. C. Domvile, 2-15th Foot. Marathi.—Lieut. Cardy 20th Regt. N. I. Persian.—Captain T. Harris 66th Regt.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 6.

Bedford, Major, Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 7.

Spry, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Lawndes, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg J MacDonnell, M D, are placed at the disposal of of the Govt of Bengal for employment as Civil Surg of Durbhangah.

The Rev W Brock, late Chaplain of Barrackpore in Bengal, to be Chaplain of Tounghoo in British Burma as a temporary arrangement.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Maj Genl Charles Arthur Barwell, C B, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, with retrospective effect from the date on which he ceased to be a member of the Commission appointed for the purposes mentioned in Act XVII of 1873 (The Nawab Nazim's Debts Act).

It is hereby notified that in the exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 2 of Act XVII of 1873 (The Nawab Nazim's Debts Act 1873), the Govr-Genl in Council has nominated and appointed Col A H Paterson, Depy Inspr Genl of Police, Calcutta, to be a member of the Commission appointed for the purposes mentioned in the Act, vice Maj-Genl C A Barwell, C B.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered to Govt by Manibhai Jasbhai, Native Asst Resident at Baroda, the Viceroy and Govr-Genl is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rao Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

In recognition of the services rendered to Govt by Upendra Nath Duardar, of Buxa, the Viceroy and Govr Genl is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

Capt C S Blair, Asst Comr of the 3rd class in Mysore to officiate as Depy Comr of the Shimogah Distt, vice Capt F H T G Cumming on furlough.

The following extract from Regimental orders by Lt-Colonel T E Gordon, C S I, Comdg Meywar Bheel Corps, dated 15th May 1875, is confirmed :—

Capt A R T McRae, Offg Wing Subn to Act as Comdt in addition to his other duties until the return of Maj Gunning, 2nd in Command, from privilege leave.

In Notification No 1061, dated 4th June 1875, appointing Capt A R T McRae, Offg Wing Sub of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate Adjt, after the word "charge" insert the words "in addition to his other duties."

Mr H G H Keene, a Probationer in the Financial Dept, is transferred from the Office of the Acct Genl, British Burma, to that of the Acct Genl, Central Provinces.

Mr R C Champman, a Probationer in the Financial Dept, is transferred from the Office of the Acct Genl, Central Provinces, to that of the Acct Genl, British Burma.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg W W Galloway, M B, of the Medical Dept, in medical charge, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt of N I, were at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces from the 26th March to the 7th April 1875, inclusive.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon'the Secy of State for India, Maj John Angelo, of the Bl S C, 2nd Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry, is placed on the retired list, and is granted the pension of his rank.

H E the Govr Genl in Council was pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the administrative medical staff of H M's British Forces :—

Surg-Maj M F Manifold, to be a Depy Surg Genl with temporary rank, during the period he was in charge of the Allahabad Circle of Medical Superintendence, viz, from the 26th Feb to the 2nd April 1875.

2 In continuation of Govt General Order No 618, dated the 15th June 1875, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1875 :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) John Baillie, S C, £456-5, annuity £324-4, to be paid in England, retired from 1st July 1875.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

To be Garrison Instructor—Maj W Smith, of the R A, vice Col J Baillie retired.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate—

Capt George Benjamin Wolseley, of the 65th Foot, Brgde Maj, Gwalior Dist, for one year under paragraph 4 of G G O No 171 of 1874.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate—

Sub-Condr John Beatty, of the Ordnance Commissariat Dept, for eighteen months under the regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer of the S C having completed five years' services substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval—

Lt-Col George Charles Finlay, Madras S C, 29th June 1875.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bl S C, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 8.8, of the 26th Sept 1866 ; subject to H M's approval :—

Maj John Willi Hoggan, Maj James Thomas Harris, 27th June 1875.

With reference to G G O No 613 of 1875, Mr R D Nuthall, of the Khurdah Establishment at Dacca, is granted fifteen days subsidiary leave from the date of making over charge of his Office to the Officer deputed to relieve him under Chapter V, Section 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Maj B Williams, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt-Col W H Paget, or until further orders.

Capt F Hammond, 2nd Squadron Officer to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, vice Maj B Williams.

Capt J C Stewart, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer vice Capt F Hammond.

Lt W J Vousden, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Capt J C Stewart.

With reference to G G O No 571 of the 1st June 1874, the services of Lt E L Elliot, of the Bombay S C, 2nd Squadron, 1st Regt, Bombay L Cavy, temporarily employed under the Foreign Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :

Capt H M Mackenzie, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Sup of the Gun-carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col R G F Henegan, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 8th May 1875.

Mr H J Price, 2nd Officer of the Czarewitch to be acting chief officer of the vessel, during the period Mr E R Shopland may act as Naval Store-keeper, or until further orders.

Mr W J Poynts, 3rd Officer of the Czarewitch to be acting 2nd Officer of the vessel, vice Mr H J Pryce, or until further orders

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regtl Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Dept from 19th to 25th June 1875 :—

H M's 15th Hussars—Lt J Harrison, died at Simla on 14th June 1875.

H M's 73rd Foot—Lt T H F Strickland, died at Cawnpore on 19th June 1875.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 19th to 25th June 1875.

H M's Indian Military Service—William Alexander Holcombe Lt, Bl S C, died intestate on 2nd Feb 1875, Total unclaimed amount deposited, Rs 2,031-12-6. Date to which claims will be received, 26th Aug 1875

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following changes are ordered in the postings of Officers of the Control Establishment, P W Dept, and will take effect upon the return from privilege leave of Mr J Hopkins, Controller of Accounts, Military Works :—

Lt-Col G J Melliss, Offg Controller of Accounts, Military Works, to be Controller of P W Accounts, Bombay.

Lt-Col W J LeBreton, Offg Controller of P W Accounts, Bombay, to revert to the post of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Honorary Lt John Roberts, Sup-Engr, 2nd grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, and Honorary Lt H E Mitchell, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, are promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd and 3rd grades, respectively under the provisions of P W Code, Chapter II, section II, paragraph 32.

Capt A G Begbie, R E, Offg Exr of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, during the absence on special duty of Maj C M Moberly, or until further orders.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased, under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, to appoint Lt Albert DeClancy Rennick, Asst Comr and Offg Cant Mag of Jullundur, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the govt of of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Lt A DeC Rennick Offg Cant Mag Jullundur, will perform the duties of an Asst Comr in the Jullundur district, in addition to his other duties.

Mr J Ferguson, M D, Civil Surgn of Gujrat, is placed in visiting charge of Gujranwala, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st May 1875.

Mr M Macauliffe, Asst Comr, Adamwahan, is invested, under the provisions of Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the said Code.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D H Hunter, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of police, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Montgomery, as a temporary arrangement, vice Mr E A Marshall, deceased.

The following appointment is made with effect from the 26th April last, consequent on the appointment of Capt Tait as Asst Inspr-Genl, Railway Police (vide Gazette Order in this Dept, No 65 of 29th Ultimo) :—

Capt J S Tait, Asst Inspr-Genl, Railway Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade.

Mr D N Turnbull, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Umballa to the Kangra district.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt J Armstrong, R E, Ex Engr, Kohat Division, is allowed privilege leave for eighty-four days, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th June 1875.

Lt R D Villamil, R E, Asst Engr, will officiate as Ex Engr of the Kohat Division during Capt Armstrong's absence.

Mr W H Davis, Asst Engr, officiated as Ex Engr of the Hill Roads Division during the absence on leave of Mr C B Deupolt, Ex Engr, from the forenoon of the 15th Dec 1874 to the forenoon of the 2nd Jan 1875.

Col H W Gulliver, R E, Chief Engr, 2nd class, assumed charge of the Office of Chief Engr Irrigation Works, and Joint Secy to Govt, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, from Col F P L O'Connell, on the forenoon of the 22nd June 1875.

With reference to Punjab Govt Notification, No 2476 E I, dated 7th June 1875, F P L O'Connell, R E, availed himself of the subsidiary leave therein granted on the afternoon of the 22nd June 1875.

Mr P Backett, Supervisor, 2nd grade, attached to 6th Division Sirhind Canal, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st July 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Maj T Twigge, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed fifty-eight days' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same, in substitution of the fifty days' privilege leave granted him in Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 2268 E I, dated 25th May 1875.

Capt E C Garstin, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed ninety-two days' privilege leave, with effect from the 22nd July 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lt S L Jacob, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, will hold charge of the Division during Capt Garstin's absence.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Mr W Gibson is appointed a temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the 1st Division Sirhind Canal, which he joined on the afternoon of the 6th May 1875.

HIGH COURT—8TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

332-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—David Jolley and others v The Secretary of State &c—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.
408-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—J F Hill and others v Chubildass Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES

405-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadass Savuklal v Jaikram Hemjee —Ardaseer Framjee.—Part heard.
216-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Bhaidas Jumnadass. (Short Cause.)

Judges Summons Referred from Chambers.

626-74—M M Munshi—Dewurn Cullianjee and another v Khojee Kha Vailued Hossein Khan Mona women, claimant.

LONG CAUSES.

548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Seetaram v Heerjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
559-74—In Person—Nanjee Tullani v Jeeva Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjewun Doolubdass v Dewalli and others—
[illegible]—Ragoonath Crushnajee v Raghoonath Ramjee and others—Bicknell.
317-74—S Pandoorung—Autajee Sakaram Pandit v Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi and Macfarlane.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
530-74—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Heeralal Jumnadass and another v Sitaram Radhakissondass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

583-73—Cragie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrivullubdass Culliandass v Punaalall Poonumchund—Shamrao P.
592-73—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Girdhur Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—Mr H Khan.
476-74—Hesan, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Khullackdina Khulpanbhai v Poonchick Narayen—Fletcher and Smith.
643-74—K Morojee—Jeenabai widow v Khoja Rahimtoolla Kadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emnabai widow v Hajee Ally Mahomed and others.
363 74—Fletcher and Smith—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy v The G E S and Weaving Mills Co—Crawford and Boevey and Jefferson and Payne.
114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dorabjee Hormusjee B. v Cursetjee Hormusjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy v Sonabai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy—Rimington, Hore and Langley —Part heard

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 9	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 24	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 12	4 P.M.	No after packet
Mauritius and Reunion	" 50	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 30	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

5-30 P. M.		5-30 P.M.	
Friday	July 9	Friday	July 23
"	July 16	"	" 30

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday. On and after 2nd June until further notice these mails will leave every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now fortnightly instead of four-weekly, as formerly. A Mail will be despatched in every Wednesday during the monsoon.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ....July 24

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M. Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

NOW READY.
THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.
CONTENTS:
INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BARTLEY—July 7th, at Colaba, Bombay, William Bartley, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, England, Pensioned Pilot H. E. I. Company's Service.—(English and Calcutta papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WARD—July 4th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major H. C. E. Ward, Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

DEATHS

CURRIE—July 1st, at St. Thomas' Mount, from Fever and Heat Apoplexy, Signal Sergeant R. Currie, aged 60 years and 6 months.

LEEDS—July 1st, at Kussowlie, Florence Maud, the beloved child of Colonel Sir E. and Lady Leeds, aged 1 year and 4 days.

SALISBURY—July 3rd, at Trichinopoly, of Cholera, Hector Reginald, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Salisbury, aged 1 year and 5 weeks.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S mail brings a list of the commercial failures which had taken place at home, counting from Messrs. J. C. im Thurn and Co.'s stoppage to the time of the mail leaving, and numerous as they appeared when reported here by telegraph from day to day, their magnitude is more apparent in a condensed form. The list, which we append, gives the enormous total of £20,975,000 to which we may add quite another million for stoppages reported since the mail left ; or, in other words, a total in round numbers of twenty-two millions sterling of liabilities. A large proportion of these arise from losses in connection with the East, and although Bombay, we believe, has been singularly fortunate in escaping direct loss by the failures, there can be no doubt that our import, and to a lesser degree, our export trade, has partially assisted to the first loss. Commercial writers from time to time have not failed to call attention to the reckless way in which business has been pushed of late years ; but their warnings have apparently passed unheeded, or possibly the mischief had already gone too far with the firms to which they were more particularly addressed, and so came too late to avert the impending evil. Nothing, however, appeals so directly to the understanding of commercial people as a plain statement of figures, and the lessons read by our list are too plain to be overlooked. It is of course easy to be wise after the event, but losses to the extent indicated could not arise except *from* the perpetuation of a vicious system of trade which mercantile men should be able to see and generally guard against with ordinary precaution. It is a rare occurrence for Bombay now-a-days to be able to look on at the ruin of her neighbours, the reverse having been the usual state of affairs since 1865. Let us hope, however, that the present comparative immunity from danger indicates that previous warnings have not been without their good effect, and that the late failures at home will confirm it. The following is the list referred to :—

J. C. im Thurn and Co., import merchants, London	£3,000,000
Siordet and Co., general merchants, Mark-lane (Of which £300,000 likely to run off.)	400,000
General South American Company	400,000
A. W. Ramsden and Co., worsted manufacturers, Bradford	40,000
Hay, Ingram and Co., London and Rangoon	150,000
W. T. Henley, telegraph engineer, London..over	300,000
Wilson, M'Ley and Co., merchants, Glasgow	200,000
H. M. Gilton, merchant and commission agent, Manchester	13,000
J. Morison and Co., shipowners and sail-cloth manufacturers, London	200,000
J. and H. Brownine, oil trade, London	150,000
Bennett and Glave, woollen merchants, Leeds	70,000
A. de Bussche, steamship-owner, London	100,000
J. Antoniadi, merchant, Manchester	15,000
Jonas Foster and Co., spinners, &c., Bingley	30,000
C. E. Alforth, timber merchant, London	100,000
T. Richardson and Sons, engineers and iron-founders, London and Middleton, near Hartlepool	280,000
J. H. and A. Bell, export merchants, Dundee	100,000
H. Emmens Brothers, merchants and bankers, London	104,000
James Taylor, shipowner, &c, London and Middlesborough	253,000
Wilkinson, Watt and Co., steamship owners, London	140,000
Samuelson and Co., bill brokers, London	5,000,000
J. Dawbarn, coal and iron merchant, London	34,000
E. Corry, metal trade, London	200,000
G. A. Smith and Co., London	600,000
Plymouth Iron Co. / Aberdare " } Fothergill, Hankey & Co.	1,300,000
F. A. and M. Zimmerman, drug and chemical merchants, London	100,000
Alexander Collie and Co., commission merchants, London and Manchester	3,000,000
Shand & Co., East India merchants, London	250,000
Wilson and Armstrong, woollen merchants, London	100,000
Rainbow, Holberton and Co., London	150,000
Benson and Co., bill brokers, London	1,000,000
Hudson, Malcolm and Co., financial agents, London	200,000
A. Gonzalez and Co., South American trade, London	—
Young, Borthwick and Co., bill brokers, London	2,500,000
J. C. Fowlie, merchant, London	100,000
John Anderson and Co., merchants, London	200,000
H. Adamson and Sons, ship and insurance brokers, London	200,000
	£20,975,000

Now that Lord Salisbury has made his obeisance before the London press in the matter of the deposition of the Gaekwar, and has preferred acknowledging its great influence to taking a bold course of statesmanship, such as was suggested by Lord Northbrook, which would have saved the honour and goodfaith of the British Government from being universally suspected in India, we suppose His Lordship will have no objection to advise Lord Northbrook to refuse to shrink from war with Burma. There are several reasons which are in favour of a war with that disreputable kingdom. In the first place, we are certain to conquer, just as we were in the Expedition into Abyssinia, or Sir Garnet Wolseley's campaign against the Ashantee savages, and everybody knows how important it is now with British statesmen to have no quarrel with any persons excepting those whom we can punish and fine for giving us the trouble of punishing them. In the next place, the King of Burma is an insolent despot who imagines that he is supreme in the universe, and that all men must obey him and bow down before him—an idea in which, it is true, the ignorant Asiatic is likely to be strengthened by such diplomatic compromises as that effected by Sir Douglas Forsyth with respect to the question whether a British Envoy should take off his shoes and stockings in the presence of the Golden-footed Monarch. The King of Burma has obstructed our commercial enterprises, while appearing to favour them ; and there is good reason to believe that he has been a treacherous auxiliary of the Chinese in the murder of Mr. Margary. In the third place—which the India Office will probably consider to be most important of all—the London press has, as Reuter informs us, declared for war with Burma. Under all these circumstances there can be little doubt that we shall have another "Little War" on our hands ere long, and so far as we are concerned our opinion is that a struggle which will put an end to our difficulties with a plausible but deceitful Monarch like the King of Burma, that will permit the light of Western civilization to pour into one of the darkest corners in the East, that will bring us undoubted commercial advantages by opening up free communications between the delta of the Irrawaddy and the rich provinces of Yunan, and that will, moreover, provide us with the means of exercising a powerful influence on China by giving us a frontier of our own whence we may attack the Celestials when occasion renders that course necessary—is a consummation very devoutly to be wished. At the same time, although we are certain enough that Burma will be tumbled in the dust when pitted in combat against the British Government, we would deprecate the sending of an insignificant army into Burma. The army should be a large one to meet any contingency that may arise. In the first place, we shall have a long line—the line of the Irrawaddy—to protect in a hostile country ; again, the army of the King of Burma, though said to be a comparatively small one, may turn out to be much larger than our diplomatists suspect. But a more serious contingency than all that any British army sent into Upper Burma should reckon upon is the opposition of the Chinese in force. There have been strange rumours afloat for some time past of a huge army massing on the Yunan frontier ; and the Chinese may well have a large force in that quarter, for it is but recently that they crushed the Panthay Mahomedans and re-absorbed into the Chinese Empire a province of no inconsiderable dimensions. It seems obvious that a secret understanding of some sort must exist between the Burmese and Chinese, and though it is said that the King of Burma has succeeded in explaining away to Sir Douglas Forsyth his honourable (or perhaps dishonourable would be a more appropriate phrase) reception of Leeseetahee, the Chinese Governor of Momein, who was undoubtedly concerned in the murder of Mr. Margary, we are not disposed to place much reliance upon the sincerity of any such explanation. Under the circumstances, it would be a mistake to despatch a trifling force into Burma. The *Times* evidently foresees the difficulties that occur to our mind, because it advocates the despatch of a naval as well as a military force. But seeing that the seaboard of Burma is already in British possession, a strong naval force is not nearly so urgently required as a strong military force. A London paper some time ago sneered at Lord Napier's Generalship because he sent armies against King Theodore and some hill tribes in India so large that there was no honour in victory. It is almost needless to point out that good Generalship is the making of such arrangements as will be certain to defeat antagonists. It would be Quixotic chivalry to deliberately send against an enemy a small force with the intention of giving the enemy a chance of defeating it. In Burma, with China frowning in the background, it would be madness to send a small army that there is a possibility of an Asiatic mob defeating. We therefore hope that Lord Napier will, on this occasion, looking at all the circumstances, help to save time, trouble, money, and the lives of our soldiers, by advising the despatch into Burma of a force that will be certain to give a good and speedy account of its barbarous enemies.

IF in the curriculum taught in our principal educational seminaries, an attempt were made to inculcate gallantry and gentlemanly feeling into the minds of the native students, probably the case in which Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pandit yesterday received a very sarcastic rebuke from the Chief Justice of Bombay in the Appellate Court would never have taken place. We are afraid that too much attention is paid to teaching them Latin, Greek, and all the sciences, heavenly and earthly, and probably no one will more regret the fact than the distinguished alumnus of Bombay University whom we have just mentioned. Our readers will probably remember the facts of the case in which Mr. Shunker Pandurang, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kulladghee, Master of Arts in Bombay University, late Teacher of Latin in the Elphinstone College, and formerly Professor of Sanscrit in the Deccan College, in all which titles he loves to disport himself in the noonday blaze of the admiration of the world, figured about a year ago in Lanowlie ; but lest it should be just possible that they have forgotten the existence of that distinguished individual, we shall briefly recapitulate the facts. On the 10th July last Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pandit, &c., &c.—our readers will forgive us, we are sure, for avoiding the embroidery that is attached to Mr. Shunker's name—took a second class ticket at Poona, and proceeded by the "mixed train" towards Bombay. At Lanowlie a European lady desired to take a place in the train, and the railway officials requested Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pandit to move into another carriage in order that the lady might occupy the one that had at that moment the honour of containing him. They told him it was reserved for ladies. But he declined to stir. First he was requested to move by the ticket collector, but the request had no effect. Then to Mr. Shunker went the station-master, but to him also did Mr. Shunker turn a deaf ear. Then a still higher railway official—to wit, Mr. Maurice, District Superintendent—approached Mr. Shunker ; but even his blandishments had no effect upon the obdurate Shunker. It was in vain that it was pointed out to him that the carriage was reserved for ladies, that a lady passenger was waiting on the platform while this dispute was lasting, and that the train was being detained through his obstinacy. He only replied that the carriage was not "reserved" when he entered it at Poona ; and that as for the lady, what was she afraid of ? "he would not eat her." Whether or not Mr. Shunker had cannibalistic propensities which the station authorities had not previously dreamed of, we know not, but they resolved to put an end to all doubts on that or any other score by forcibly removing him. A sepoy, who was reinforced by the head constable, was sent to take Mr. Shunker out of the carriage, whereupon Mr. Shunker lost his temper, flung himself into another carriage, the lady stepped into the one vacated, and the train, after undergoing detention by the incident for a considerable time, moved onwards. Mr. Shunker complained to Government about the rudeness with which his awful person had been assailed by the railway officials at Lanowlie, and on Government thoughtlessly expressing sympathy with the complainant, without knowing all the circumstances of the case, Mr. Shunker was encouraged to claim redress in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona. His action was brought against the Railway Company on the somewhat mysterious grounds that he had "been treated with indignity and his "general rights were violated," and he assessed the damage done to his general rights at Rs. 520. In his evidence he said that everybody at Lanowlie station had been rude to him, and notwithstanding the balance of evidence on behalf of the Railway Company, to the effect that he had not been treated with greater rudeness than any gentleman would be who had to be requested to remove out of a carriage reserved for ladies into some other carriage, the Subordinate Judge, Mr. Lodwick Gregor Fernandez, in a judgment in which every circumstance was assumed on behalf of the plaintiff, and set forth amid startling English and no less startling law, gave a verdict for Mr. Shunker for the full amount of damages and costs. The Railway Company were of course dissatisfied with Mr. Fernandez's judgment, which would practically have deprived them of all control over their own Railway, and appealed to the District Court. Mr. Daniel, the Judge, did not seem to be able to comprehend the value of Mr. Shunker's general rights so clearly as his subordinate, and so he reversed the decision of the Court below and gave all costs against Mr. Shunker. But Mr. Shunker still was of opinion that his dignity and general rights had received an injury which required solatium, and he appealed to the High Court of Bombay against Mr. Daniel's decision. Yesterday the appeal was heard before Sir Michael Westropp and Baron Larpent, and there appeared on the occasion, which was either to immortalise the hero of dignity and general rights or condemn him more than ever, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Kassinath Trimbuck Telang, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, all for Mr. Shunker, and Mr. Scoble, the Advocate-General, on behalf of the Railway Company. The case lasted a very short time—scarcely an hour altogether. The Chief Justice seemed to discern the true nature of the case very rapidly, for he there and then dismissed Mr. Shunker's appeal with costs. His Lordship held that the Company were at perfect liberty to reserve a carriage at any station if they considered it necessary to do so, and he made an allusion to the plaintiff's conduct at Lanowlie station to the effect that it was not altogether that of a gentleman. We think that the public must applaud Sir Michael Westropp's speedy dismission of this vexatious and comparatively frivolous appeal. It would be absurd if the Railway Company, who do not pledge themselves to carry passengers in any one particular carriage, were to be deprived of the power of disposing of their vehicles in the manner that appeared most suitable to the officials engaged. Had the Subordinate Judge of Poona's judgment been permitted to stand the Railway Company would have had thenceforth to throw the management of their line into the hands of cantankerous passengers. There are many contingencies besides that of having to reserve a particular carriage for ladies, which might arise during the journey of a train, and which it would be folly to prevent the railway officials from having the power to meet. Take an extreme case. Suppose that the wheel of a particular carriage was deemed by some railway official to be in such a state that it would be dangerous to the train if the carriage were allowed to proceed further with it. Yet a passenger in the carriage holding a different opinion on the subject from the railway official would be justified in refusing to leave the carriage and so bringing the whole train to a stand still ! Sir Michael Westropp's judgment will work greatly in favour of Mr. Shunker Pandurang's own race, for native ladies would not like to be compelled to journey in carriages occupied by European men, even though the latter were to protest that they would not eat them, and we are sure that Mr. Shunker himself, when he has found out that it will be impossible to carry his appeal to the Privy Council, will repent in his leisure that he was ever so foolish as seek to establish a precedent for the prejudices of his countrymen and countrywomen being outraged by indiscriminate railway travelling.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

ON Saturday last was issued a large batch of Blue-books relating to recent affairs in Baroda. I am given to understand that all these documents have already been published in India, so that it will be unnecessary to refer to their contents. A few words, however, about the reception of this new information by the English public may not be out of place. There are not two opinions about the wisdom of deposing the Gaekwar, at all hazards. In that respect, therefore, the conduct of the Government is more than ever justified. It is, however, a surprise to find that though the English and the Indian Governments were in perfect agreement in point of general policy, they disagreed as to the grounds upon which the deposition was to be justified. The public feeling is that Lord Northbrook made the first error in appointing a mixed Commission, but that every future blunder in this great chapter of mistakes is more directly attributable to Lord Salisbury than to Lord Northbrook. One thing, however, is certain, and it will be a great grief to the sentimentalists, and to the East India Association, that this event has struck a heavy blow at mixed Commissions, and other like attempts to transplant the principles of our own constitutional Government in India. The Baroda affair has also illustrated the weakness of the Bombay Government and provoked such an outcry against the conduct of Colonel Phayre that it will be difficult for the Indian Secretary to avoid visiting some form of punishment upon those who are chiefly culpable. It is well for the native police, for Col. Phayre, and for Sir Philip Wodehouse, that there are others greater than they who have shown shortcomings in this business, and that the debate in Parliament will have to be taken at a period of the Session when little time can be devoted to the subject. That debate has, I see, been fixed for the 6th of July ; the vote of censure still stands in Mr. Sullivan's name, and in the words already published. Mr. Arthur Mills has this week given notice that he will move "the previous question." The result is a foregone conclusion, but I know that many hard things will be said about some of your officials in Bombay.

Parliament has again done some useful work so far as it has gone, but the week's labours have not redounded to the credit of the Government. They have at length got to the Shipping Bill, which is now dragging its great length through the Committee stage, but how it, and the 32 pages of amendments, will emerge into daylight at the third reading is a mystery that is yet to be revealed. The two Bills just printed, for reforming the Labour Laws, do not quite come up to Mr. Cross's description of them, but they are a substantial concession to the trades unionists, for they will have the effect of referring most of the future labour disputes to a civil instead of to a criminal tribunal. They, however, do not repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act, nor declare the law as to picketing in the terms of the Home Secretary's speech. These Bills will, therefore, provoke some annoyance to the Government, though I have no doubt that in the end the working men will accept them (if even they be not enlarged in Committee), on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. The vacillation of the Government has brought them into great discredit over another matter. There are already complaints enough of the permissive character of this year's legislation, and yet the Ministry have just determined to change another of their leading measures from a compulsory to an optional measure. The Local Authorities Loans Bill, because it proposed to confer upon a Government Department a large amount of control over those local bodies that borrow Government money, has given great offence to the larger corporations ; town clerks, municipal authorities, and even Tory representatives of large towns have, therefore, put the screw upon the Government in order to induce them to make some changes in the Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has yielded under all this pressure, and the measure is now practically a permissive bill. This changed character of the proposal has opened the yet larger question whether it will be worth while attempting to pass the Bill at all, and we have Sir Stafford Northcote's word for it, that that view is under the consideration of the Ministry. In regard to the Agricultural Holdings Bill it is expected that the Government will throw the Duke of Richmond over on the clauses relating to letting value, for by this means only is it at all probable the measure will be acceptable to those malcontents on the Conservative side who recently sent Mr. Disraeli a "round robin." The papers will have shown you that we have lately had a great agitation about the closing of the Brighton Aquarium and kindred places on Sundays. Mr. Cross discovered, by last week's decision in the law courts, that the Act of George III. applies with strict Sabbatarian rigour, and that he has not the power, as he supposed he had, to remit penalties. The fines, therefore, which can be recovered under this Act against the *Daily News*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the London and Brighton Railway Company for having advertised the opening of the museum on Sundays, will amount in the aggregate to over £20,000, supposing they are pressed for. Mr. Cross has consequently determined,—not to repeal the Act of George, for that would cause offence to Lord Shaftesbury and his Wesleyan friends—but to take power for dealing with the penalties recoverable under this Act. The Radicals regard this step with great disappointment, and for two reasons. First, because it retains an objectionable, and a generally condemned Act upon the Statute Book, and next because it is sought to provide a remedy against that Act by increasing the prerogatives of the Crown. You will see from these circumstances that notwithstanding their majority, the Government are not progressing very gaily. Six of their chief measures are already doomed for slaughter among the "innocents," and even should they succeed in pressing the remainder of their programme, the substantial results will not be one jot greater than the labours of last year's brief session.

Two other debates in Parliament ought also to be mentioned. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill—(which in these days of permissive legislation ought surely to have received more favour)—has received a greater defeat than last year ; and Dr. Kenealy's new agitation has experienced a crushing disaster. The Doctor is beginning to see that his Tichborne crusade is exhausting itself, and he has, therefore, taken up the wild proposals of a so-called Magna Charta Association, an institution of his own creation, and to which the Kenealy and Tichborne admirers have subscribed their pennies by thousands. The exact financial results of this Association are unknown, for there is a judicious avoidance of publicity on the part of those who deal with the funds. One of the first demands of the Magna Charta Association relates to triennial Parliaments. On Tuesday night Dr. Kenealy tried to bring in a Bill to secure that end, but no sooner had the hon. member began to speak than the House entirely emptied itself. Nay, I am hardly correct, for the learned Doctor was left with about a dozen listeners, but the fatal count out was taken, even though Major O Gorman rushed to the rescue. That gallant gentleman happened to be in the smoke room when the bell rung before the count, and as he pushed his huge figure through the 150 or 200 members who were in the lobby he was loudly cheered for his temerity. Dr. Kenealy renewed the effort to introduce his Bill last night. It is an unusual thing to resist a proposal on the first reading, but members did not approve of being kept from home so late in the morning, and as Dr. Kenealy refused to take the hint on Tuesday night, the house determined to give him another illustration of its high regard for him. It refused to give his Bill a first reading by 68 votes to 11. The Doctor treated his hearers to a speech of an hour or more in length, and did not sit down till 3 o'clock this (Friday) morning !

If time will only permit, we are likely to have a good debate on the Indian opium traffic, to be raised upon Mr. Mark Stewart's proposal that the Government monopoly should be withdrawn. Anglo-Indians are talking a good deal about this motion, and something like public opinion is forming upon the desirability of throwing open the cultivation and sale of opium, and dealing with the drug under a system of excise. Nobody supposes, however, that Mr. Stewart and those who support him will do more than keep public opinion alive on this subject.

In a recent letter I referred to the improved relationship which has recently sprung up between the English and the Russian Governments. The Russian Press, finding that the recent intervention of England and Russia at St. Petersburg has given great offence to Germany, is now openly advocating an Anglo-Russian alliance. The object is obvious. The faith of Russia in the *bona fides* of her Teuton neighbour is diminishing, and as Russia and England are more interested, have, in fact, the most to preserve by the maintenance of European peace. The Russian journalists seem to think that the mere promise of Russia about the moderation of her Central-Asian policy ought to satisfy England, and induce her to rush into the arms of her great Asian rival. But we have learnt to take Russian assurances with not a mere grain, but a very large lump of salt, and though it is very gratifying to find that circumstances have recently improved the relationship between London and St. Petersburg, nobody here is very enthusiastic about entering into an alliance with Russia, or for that matter with any Continental Power.

The authorities here are not making any special fuss about the visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar, as they did over the Shah, but His Highness is reported to be very greatly enjoying his visit. He is well received wherever he goes, and he evidently appreciates the efforts that are made to effect his enjoyment. The pleasure of his visit is said to be as genuine as that of many a country cousin who comes to London for the first time. A romantic story is current about a sister of the Sultan who has come here, in order to effect a reconciliation with her brother. Many years ago this lady eloped from Zanzibar with a German clerk. She escaped to Aden, and was there baptized, and married her lover. About 5 years ago her husband died in Hamburg, and since his death she and her two children have lived in comparative affluence in Dresden. The lady and her little ones have now come to London, and are staying at the house of Dr. Lyon Playfair. It is said that though she declines to renounce Christianity, she desires to be reconciled to her brother, and efforts are now being made to secure the attainment of that object. There is another story of the Sultan which is also well worth repeating. When Mr. Disraeli waited upon him the other day His Highness asked whether the Grand Vizier of this country lived in fear of the dagger or of poison ? "No," replied the premier, "in England nobody ever envies the Grand Vizier, they only pity him."

Far different was a recent interview between Mr. Disraeli and Lord Salisbury on the subject of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. The Premier sent to the India Office to inquire how the arrangements for the journey were going on. He found that they had been made at a much greater rate than he was aware of, and in an interview which followed with Lord Salisbury he complained that the Treasury had not been sufficiently consulted about the matter. It is said that he went further and stated that if the India Office was not disposed to confer with him, the Treasury might refuse to contribute towards the expense. Lord Salisbury retorted, "Well, then, the cost shall come out of the Indian Exchequer."

THE RECENT PROTESTANT MANIFESTO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I promised in a former letter to furnish you with the result of an examination of the books and tracts put into circulation, by sale and otherwise, by the Cowley Fathers. In the meantime, a most extraordinary communication from one of them has appeared in your columns. The Rev. Luke Rivington, about to preach in a Church at Poona, the leading members of which are Protestants to the backbone, issues, on St. Peter's Day to boot, a manifesto in which he describes himself "emphatically, avowedly, and (as things are) irreconcileably Protestant !" No wonder one of your correspondents attributes to him the "wisdom of the serpent." And I dare say he preached on Sunday last two very Protestant sermons.

But the Rev. Luke Rivington forgets that, however Protestant and anti-Roman it may suit him to avow himself at times, there are means, luckily, in the possession of not a few, of discovering what he and his associates really are as to their religious teaching, if not belief.

Does the Rev. Luke Rivington know that among the works recommended by his own order, the Cowley Fathers, to the seeker after the Truth, is the *Golden Gate* by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould ? The inquirer opens the book at page 175 in order to discover whether his new teachers are Protestant. He reads : "The Church of England is nothing of the sort, and she never calls herself so." He finds Protestants compared to "wolves," and their principles to "wolfish propensities." At page 182, the figure is changed, and the Protestant element in the English Church elegantly compared to an attack of "measles !"

I find that he "protests" against transubstantiation. Is he sincere ? In another of the treatises which have received the approval of these Fathers, entitled *Great Truths*, I read as follows : "Kneel low as the Priest repeats the words of Consecration which convert the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of your Lord." The *Golden Gate* (page 50, part 3) teaches the very same doctrine, and also prescribes as "acts of adoration" the identical forms which appear in the well-known Roman Catholic book of Devotion, the *Garden of the Soul*, p. 60 !

I do not analyse his 'Protestantism' any further, as that has been done by a writer in the columns of a contemporary.

But, I may say, generally, that there is no part of the Romish system which is not taught in the publications recommended by the Cowley Fathers. They teach that there are seven sacraments. They advise periodical confession to a Priest, going so far as to maintain that those communicants who have hitherto done without it "might do better if they had this means of grace." (*Plain Guide*, p. 57—also *Eight Reasons why those who receive the Blessed Sacrament should go to Confession.*) They advocate pilgrimages to sacred spots, as religious acts. They prescribe rules for the use of a rosary of beads as an aid to devotion. They adopt wholesale the characteristic offices of the Roman Church. And the writers of Mr. Rivington's school have always allowed the primacy of the Pope, "the head of the Catholic world," as Dr. Newman, while an Anglican, styled him.

The Rev. Luke Rivington has overdone his assault—qualified, however, by the wary "as things are," on the Church of Rome ; while yet, with his Order, actually teaching Romish tenets.

"Such bold words must bring a Nemesis," and meanwhile can deceive nobody. Newman attacked "the Papal Apostasy" in his book on the Arians. Manning preached a vehement anti-Papal sermon before the University of Oxford. Both are now in the Roman fold !—Yours, &c.

CHURCHMAN.

Bombay, 6th July.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

QUARANTINE AT KUSSOWLIE.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH JULY.

The station of Kussowlie has been placed under quarantine. Travellers must now pass to and from Simla by a *detour* below it, lest their native retinues should carry infection into the station.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

Government is about to republish rules which are intended to regulate the connection of its servants with the press.

THE GANGES RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The Ganges railway bridge was officially tested on Monday last, and will be open for railway traffic on the 15th instant.

It has cost fifteen lakhs of rupees.

A VILLAGE ATTACKED BY FRONTIER TRIBES.

LAHORE, 7TH JULY.

A village in Agror valley was recently attacked by the frontier tribes, but the villagers succeeded, with the aid of a few policemen, in repulsing them.

A list of new Moonsiffs has been published.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, 6TH JULY.

In the Commons last night, Mr. Baillie-Cochrane moved that copies of the correspondence relative to the Russian occupation of Khiva should be placed upon the table of the House. He called attention to the progress of Russia in Central Asia which made it necessary for England to decide upon its future policy. He thought England should have a Resident in Afghanistan and should invite the Ameer to visit the Prince of Wales at Lahore.

Mr. Hanbury seconded the motion.

Sir George Campbell dissented and was in favour of a policy of masterly inactivity.

The Hon. R. Bourke said that the communication of this correspondence to the House would be at present premature. Government had abandoned a policy of a neutral tone but did not wish to enter into any engagements which would fetter its freedom of action. The relations between Russia and England were very friendly, and there was every reason to hope for the establishment of more friendly intercourse with Afghanistan.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, 6TH JULY.

Official accounts of an alleged Alphonsist victory in Aragon are much exaggerated. The troops under Dorregarry escaped intact towards Catalonia.

The siege of Cantaviega, a Carlist stronghold, is still being carried on.

The Carlists have checked the advance of the armies under Generals Lama and Queseda in the North.

LONDON, 6TH JULY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

The Manchester market has been very dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings .... 7s.

8½ lbs. do. .... 8s. 7½d.

40's Mule Twist .... 0s. 11¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for account...... 94

5 do. French Rente, 1872...... 104¼

Bar Silver........................ 55 11/16

The Market rate of discount is ¼ lower than the Bank rate.

Arrival—Bulwark.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

AUTHENTIC information was received yesterday by telegraph from London that, according to present arrangements, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will land at Bombay on the 8th of November. We may remind our readers that the 9th of November is His Royal Highness's birthday.

It has been arranged to postpone the public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay till a Government notification has been issued, giving the programme for the State reception of the Prince.

THE appointment of Medical Officer to the Mysore Family is abolished with effect from the 17th May 1875.

THE *Athenæum* of June 18th makes the announcement that Mr. Gladstone will contribute a paper on Ritualism to the July number of the *Contemporary Review*.

THE *Athenæum* states that arrangements have been made for the publication of Mr. Mill's correspondence with Comte, but owing to objections which have been raised by persons who are mentioned in the correspondence, it will not be published for the present.

THE Commission appointed to inquire into the Steven's murder case has sent in its report, but a further reference to Mr. Cockerell, the President, has been found necessary. The result of the inquiry may, however, be expected to be made public in a very short time.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Bhawulpore, accompanied by Mr. J. Crampton Doran and suite were expected to arrive at Lahore on Saturday morning last. He will stay at the house belonging to the Rajah of Kuppurthoola, which has been placed at his disposal by the Superintendent of the latter State.

THE Calcutta Bar are said to be charmed with the manners of the new Chief Justice. His bearing on the Bench on the first occasion of his sitting to hear cases was such as to elicit from a well-known counsel the complimentary ejaculation, audible at the other end of the Court: "Now we see what it is to have a gentleman to deal with."

LETTERS from England to a Madras paper mention that the Duke of Buckingham has appointed as his Private and Military Secretaries Mr. Hankin, R. N. (brother of Colonel Hankin, Joint Magistrate at Ootacamund) and the Hon'ble Cornwallis Maude, only son of Viscount Hawarden. Lady Mary, his Grace's eldest daughter, is to do the honours of Government House.

THE following notification appears in the *Gazette of India* of last Saturday:—H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cay. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate Mr. T. C. Hope, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

THE *Gazette de Lausanne* says that the Swiss Federal Council has settled the terms of its reply to Russia relative to the St. Petersburg Conference. Switzerland does not refuse to participate eventually in the subsequent deliberations upon the subject of the usages to be observed in warfare, but demands certain modifications by which countries will retain the right of utilizing their means of national defence.

WE (*Athenæum*) mentioned the other day the names of several London Correspondents of leading journals who were likely to proceed shortly to India. We may now add that we learn the *Illustrated London News* will probably send out Mr. Simpson, in connexion with the visit of the Prince of Wales to that country; whilst the *Graphic* has already, it is understood, secured the services, for the same purpose, of Mr. Kipling, Superintendent of the Lahore School of Art.

THE *St. Petersburg Journal* contradicts a statement which has been published that a concordat had been concluded between Russia and the Pope, but it adds that the Holy See displays more good will than heretofore in its relations with the Russian Government, and hence has arisen an improvement on both sides in the manner in which intercourse is carried on. At the same time no change has been brought about in the principles upon which the relations between Russia and the Pope are based.

A CORRESPONDENT, noticing the article in our yesterday's issue on the "Cost of the Christian Converts in India," writes as follows:—"You assume it would take thirty-six millenniums to convert all the people of India, according to the proportion already converted, but I beg you will consider that the work of the Holy Spirit cannot depend in the least on men's calculations, for a thousand years are as one day and one day as a thousand years with Him." This view will of course be taken by very many, but it is obvious that in the article under notice it could not be taken.

WE (*Athenæum*) are informed that the adjudicators of the prizes for the best essays on the opium trade, will give their decision in about three weeks. The prizes were offered by Mr. Edward Pease, of Darlington, and the adjudicators are Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Louis Mallet. In all about fifty essays were sent in, and of these eighteen or twenty were written by Chinese. The latter have been translated by the Rev. Joseph Edkins, the well-known Missionary and Chinese scholar. Most of the translated essays are slight, but some are said to contain evidence of literary ability.

THE Prussian correspondent of the *Times* quotes from the *Moscow Gazette* some observations about the so-called Russian and English alliance. The *Gazette* says that England has declined to enter into intimate relations with Russia unless the Central Asia States be placed under the protection of European international law, and Russia has, therefore, no reason to leave the alliance of the three Emperors and enter into an English league. The same correspondent, referring to the recent article in the *Goloss*, says it is "but a faint reflex of sentiments expressed in the courtly and aristocratic organ of the Russian capital, the *Grashdanine*."

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the month of April last were 28,710, the number in the previous month being 26,553, and 19,933 in the corresponding month last year. The death-rate was excessive in the districts of Delhi, Gurgaon, Ludhiana, and Hoshiarpur. The total deaths from small-pox rose from 1,123 in March to 1,704 in the month under review: 603 of the whole number occurred in the district of Gurgaon alone. There were only 6 deaths registered under the head of cholera, all of them being isolated cases. Registration is still obviously defective in the frontier districts. The death-rates of many of the large towns are excessive.

THE measles were not introduced into Fiji (according to a letter from Lieutenant R. Betton Sayce) by her Majesty's ship Dido. "The disease was caught in Sydney by the ex-King of Fiji, his sons, and suite, some of whom were on the sick list upon our leaving Australia. Our Doctor advised that the King's son, Ratu Timoci, who had not recovered when we reached Levuka, should remain on board, but his advice was not adopted by the patient, hence the spread of the disease. The subsequent loss of life arose from the natives preferring their own remedies to those of the English doctors, and persisting, as usual, to bathe several times a day in the rivers or the sea."

THE unprotected state of many Burman stations in which Englishmen reside has often been a subject of comment. In Bhamo, it appears, the Resident British officer has only a guard of 15 or 20 policemen, who would be powerless in the event of a serious outbreak. Maoobeng, Henzadah, Myanoung and Prome are among the numerous other places with a handful of Englishmen who would perhaps be the first victims of a disturbance. Now that the King has refused to allow British troops to pass through his territory under any circumstances, and the result of the mission is so far doubtful, it becomes more urgent than ever, the *Pioneer* thinks, to provide for the security of places where Englishmen are stationed.

CASH BALANCES in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of May 1875, compared with those on the same date in 1874 and 1873:—

......	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	3,65,75,333	1,97,02,096	3,42,47,646
Bengal }	2,31,[illegible]7,668	1,84,59,474	1,94,72,020
Assam }		14,08,673	29,89,390
British Burmah	35,65,324	16,94,044	49,24,402
N. W. Provinces	2,43,37,941	1,45,39,642	1,95,22,358
Oudh	69,72,075	42,69,170	49 67,464
Punjab	1,06,68,815	1,03,46,925	1,03,31,125
Bombay	4,58,76,443	2,29,60,182	2,23,07,701
Central Provinces	83,27,310	53 63,934	54,17,943
Madras	3,36,33,707	2,38,83,395	2,88,53,939
Total......	19,31,24,416	12,26,28,435	15,30,33,988

A NEW feature has recently been introduced into the Punjab Chief Court jury list, which has been rendered necessary by the enactment of the new High Court's Procedure Act. Natives are included amongst the jurors. They are specially included to provide for cases in which Europeans and natives are tried together as co-defendants. The accused have the option of being tried separately, if they so wish it. The jury list has also been most carefully revised, and owing to the change in the number constituting a jury under the new Act, from 12 to 9, the authorities have been able to render the list more select than it was before, and to exclude many of the lower classes of society. We are not quite sure, remarks the Lahore paper, that by this arrangement the services of many men, who would make admirable jurors, are not in consequence lost to the court.

THE *Morning Post* has reason to believe that the affair which happened recently in a battery of Royal Artillery at Woolwich has been greatly exaggerated. The act of cutting the harness was that of one or two men only, and was not indicative of general discontent in the battery, for when asked officially if they had any grievances not a man fell out. The "£170" worth of damage done to the harness is to be repaired in the arsenal at an estimated cost of from £12 to £15. As to the prisoners in the guard-room, they were just one-third of the number that has been stated; and the average number of prisoners for the month of May was only three per day. The battery only arrived from India in January, and the system of work adopted in England is so different from that in the East, that it would be no great wonder if the men had not quite settled down to what they had never been accustomed to do before.

DURING the week ending June 12th, a good deal of interest was taken in the visit of a distinguished Chinese personage named Wang Ching Yong to the South Yorkshire district. The gentleman has been sent out by the Chinese Government for the purpose of visiting and inspecting machinery used in raising coal and working collieries, with a view of applying his knowledge to the working and opening out of new collieries by the Chinese Government. He visited several of the larger collieries, and before leaving England it is believed he will give orders for some powerful machinery to be sent out to China for developing the coal fields there. He has also visited the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich where he is said to have shown an intelligent appreciation of everything he saw, and made numerous inquiries in good English. He desired to be shown some of the operations which are usually kept secret, but his desire was not gratified.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab during the week ending 5th June were 6,398, the number in the previous week being 6,823. Sixteen deaths were registered under the head of cholera —1 at Lokesar, 2 in Majri, villages in the Rohtak district; 1 in Sainra, 3 in Lujji, 3 in Pipul Kukal, 1 in Darowla, 3 in Hutha, and 1 in Chanana, villages in the Umballa district; also 1 in Kangra. Five hundred and nineteen deaths were registered under the head of small-pox. Umballa, Gurgaon, Kurnal, and Peshawur are the districts in which this disease is most prevalent. Fatal cases are becoming frequent in the districts of Montgomery and Loodhiana. The city of Peshawur continues to suffer very severely from small-pox; 38 deaths from the disease were registered in the week. In Loodhiana and Hansi also the disease is very fatal. In Delhi 9 small-pox deaths were registered. The rate of mortality continues to be excessive in many of the large towns. There were 369 male and 388 female births registered.

ALL Paris went out to Longchamps on Sunday afternoon (June 13th) to see a grand review which was held there. The President of the Republic was present with the Duchess of Magenta. The President of the National Assembly was also present. The weather was fine for the review, but after the march past heavy rain set in. About 25,000 troops were on the ground. On Wednesday there was a grand ceremony in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the new church to be built on the heights of Montmartre. The ceremony commenced by the celebration of mass by the Archbishop of Paris in the small church of Montmartre. During the service the choristers chanted the canticle commencing, "Save France, in the name of the Sacred Heart." Before laying the stone the Archbishop delivered an address, which was frequently interrupted by cries of "Long live Pius IX!" A large number of people, comprising the Duc de Nemours, several deputies, and other persons of note, were present at the ceremony.

THE objection raised by the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court to the appointment of Mr. Louis Forbes is said to be frivolous. Writing on the subject, the *Madras Mail* says:—"If it is necessary that the *Gazette* should be more explicit, all that has to be done is to amend the notification by stating that the appointment of Mr. Forbes is to supply Mr. Innes' or Mr. Holloway's place; but still, the limit of time, namely, 'during Mr. Kindersley's absence, or until further orders' might, if the Government thought fit, be retained. What, then, are we to think of the Chief Justice's objection, if it is so trifling that a verbal amendment of a *Gazette* notification will remove it? Is it worth while to upset the coach for such a frivolous pebble as this? The relations of Government and the High Court must frequently be of rather a delicate character, and there are often occasions on which a little tact and temper may be required in order not to destroy the balance. An absence of these characteristics seems to have brought about the present state of things. The spectacle of a Government and a High Court wrangling about a petty question of construction is not an edifying one; and as it is to be referred to the Secretary of State for settlement, we may not see the end of it for some little time."

THE following notices of motions were entered in the books of the House of Commons the day the mail left (June 18):—

Mr. Mark Stewart,—To call attention to the evidence given before the East India Finance Committee, 1871, with reference to the opium traffic; and to move, That this House is of opinion that the Imperial Policy regulating the opium traffic between India and China should be carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government with a view to the gradual withdrawal of the Government of India from the cultivation and manufacture of opium.

Mr. Sullivan,—Gaekwar of Baroda,—To call attention to the proceedings in connection with the so-called trial and deposition of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda; and to move, That this House cannot approve of the conduct of the Indian Government in relation to the trial and deposition of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and considers those proceedings calculated to cause uneasiness, suspicion, and mistrust in the minds of the Chiefs and people of India. [*Tuesday, 6th July.*]

Notices given on Wednesday, 16th June 1875 continued.

Mr Arthur Mills,—Gaekwar of Baroda,—As an amendment to the Motion of Mr. Sullivan, to move the previous question. [*Tuesday, 6th July.*]

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 1st July 1875, that the monsoon has not yet become general thoughout Northern and Western India. In Madras the falls have been scanty, except in Malabar; good in Mysore and Coorg, and general throughout Bombay, where however the distribution has been very irregular, in some places exceedingly heavy rain having fallen and in others very little. They have been general throughout the Central Provinces, Berar, and the Southern and Eastern portions of Central India. In Bengal and Assam the falls have been general and abundant; the only districts in Bengal where none has fallen are Hooghly, Balasore, Bhagalpur, Patna and Sarun. In the North West Provinces the rains continue east of Allahabad, and the monsoon has broken in Bundelkhund; elsewhere there have been showers, but no general rain. In Oudh also the rains are not yet general; and in the Punjab they have nowhere set in: light showers have fallen in Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur and Rawul Pindee: elsewhere there has been no rain, and some anxiety is felt. Throughout Rajpootana rain still holds off. In Sind the river is abnormally low, and considerable apprehension is felt in consequence. Elsewhere prospects are satisfactory.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following as an almost verbal account of the Sultan of Zanzibar's impressions of his reception at Marlborough House:—

There was something in the beaming countenance of the Prince of Wales when I met His Royal Highness in the great hall which gave me confidence. I felt at once that my reception was not to be cold and formal, but warm and hearty. When His Royal Highness introduced me to the Princess, his sweet consort, and then to his sweet sister, the Princess Alice, and her noble consort the Prince of Hesse, I was bewildered with gratification. Yet even that was nothing to the feeling which I experienced when His Royal Highness asked me if I would like to see the children; yes, he said 'the children' just as a loving father who was not a mighty Prince would say it. In my highest expectations I had never anticipated such a pleasure One with a soft voice, thinking doubtless that I might feel embarrassed, suggested that only some of the children should be brought; but I know a few words of English, and I heard the Prince say, 'All, all.' I cannot express to you the joy which I felt when these sweet children entered the room, and saw them all put their arms round the Prince's neck and embrace him; and he, too, embrace them lovingly, lifting the little ones off the floor to kiss them. At that moment my heart was full and I prayed that the blessing of God might rest upon them. In manners they were so natural, so cheerful, so trusting, they sat down by my side with the utmost confidence—by the side of me, an Arab whom they had never seen before; and I can truly say now, in reply to the question which His Royal Highness had previously asked me, that the most pleasing sight which I have witnessed in England and that which hitherto has impressed me most was to see this royal English home. In fact, I almost forgot everything which passed at the interview except the picture presented by that bright and noble family—a picture which will never be erased from my memory. Moreover, I no longer wonder, since I saw the royal boys clad in sailors' uniform, that the navy is the glory of England; and again I say, may the peace of God and His blessing rest upon Her Majesty the Queen and these her illustrious descendants.

THE British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh, writes in his diary dated the 21st June:—"On the 8th instant Haji Abdul Karim with some attendants of Syed Yakub Khan Turrah, the Yarkand envoy, arrived in Ladakh from the Soutu with a letter and presents from the Amir of Kashgar. The greater part of them left this for Yarkand on the 12th instant, arrangements having been made for the provision of all necessaries for their onward progress by the head official of the Ladakh Wazarat. During the past week several traders have reached this from India, and about Rs. 8,000 worth of merchandize figures as a valuation of their imports. One trader, a Yarkandi, who has gained for himself a very good reputation on this line, I regret to say, suffered a serious loss in a load of brocade expensive and stuffs, which together with the horse carrying it fell into the Dras river about 3 stages on this side of the Zoji-la pass, and neither were ever seen again. There is no doubt that for several marches on each side of the Zoji-la pass, the Kashmir road is in several places dangerous and difficult, and it would be a great thing if the slight improvement that would be all that would be required to render it easily traversable were put in hand. Its defect is narrowness, occasional rocks jutting out from the side, which are apt to catch and tilt over the load of a laden animal that may happen to be passing. Considerable consignments of tea and about Rs. 3,000 worth of turquoises have reached this during the week from Lhassa. Three weeks have elapsed since the receipt of the last post from the north, and I am rather anxiously looking out for the arrival of the next. Although up to within the last day or two, snow has fallen on the higher hills, off and on, pretty heavily, still it melts now so quickly from the force of the sun's rays that I can hardly believe in the existence of any hindrance to free communication. The traffic of the past fortnight has been comprised of 25 horse-loads from India, 76 from Chinese territory and 31 from the Maharaja's territory; while 16 have gone out to India, 5 to Turkistan, and 27 to Kashmir territory."

THE Sultan of Zanzibar will have no reason to complain of want of attention or civilities shown towards him by our public men. He has been visited, among others, by Mr. Disraeli, Lord Derby, Lord Salisbury, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Ward Hunt, Lord Hertford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Mayor, and has returned some of the visits. During a drive which he took on the day after he had been to Ascot through the West-end, he is said to have been much astonished at the display of flowers, carriages, and gay dresses in the park. "Verily," he remarked to Dr. Badger, "the present world is undoubtedly yours; whether the next will be yours also is, to say the least, uncertain." On Tuesday, the 15th June, his Highness and suite visited the British Museum, and spent about an hour in the library and in the Assyrian and Egyptian courts. They expressed great delight with what they had seen, and said they would return on another day. In the evening they went to the Princess's Theatre, to see "Round the World in Eighty Days." None of the suite had seen a theatre before, and his Highness's experiences had been confined to Bombay and the Mauritius. They were greatly pleased with what they saw, and said that to the theatre also they must come again. On Wednesday the Sultan, after visiting the Botanical Society's Exhibition, went to Brighton, and spent some time in the Aquarium, with which he was much pleased. After dining with Mr. Sassoon, with whom the Sultan had been acquainted in Bombay, his Highness attended a grand reception given by the Mayor at the Public Library and Museum, and visited the Dome during an Italian concert. On Thursday his Highness returned to town by an early train, was received by the Duke of Edinburgh, and then visited the Horse Show at the Alexandra Palace. On Saturday, after being present at an afternoon party at Sir Bartle Frere's at Wimbledon, he was to visit the Crystal Palace, where he was to dine and stay to see a display of fireworks. On Monday, June 21, he was to go to her Majesty's Opera, and on Monday week following he was to attend a meeting at the Geographical Society at Burlington House. The Berlin papers state that his Highness will visit the German capital after leaving England.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts
July 6th	Tuesday............	0 37	0 00	0 53
„ 7th	Wednesday............	0 00	0 71	0 00
		0 37	0 71	0 53
Previously Registered.....		24 87	21 23	27 60
Total fall up to date.		25 24	21 94	28 13

IRISH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Masonic Designs and Napkins to match, of a superior quality suitable for Grand Lodges and Lodges just to hand, well worthy of the inspection of the Craft. WATSON and COMPANY Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 18TH JUNE.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Commander W. H. Pockley, arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon with the English Mails of the 18th June on board. She left Aden on the 1st inst. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr W McDonald, Mr R P Fincham, Mr M E Eyres, Mr M Morton, Mr J Mills, Captain and Mrs Cousmaker, Mr J W Russell, Mr Snirke, Mr W A Bell, Captain and Mrs Mouro, Mr E Tootell, Captain W J White, Sub-Conductor Muller.

FROM VENICE.—Surgeon Major Shortt.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Wymann, Mr Lawrence, Captain Ollivant, Mr V Taylor, Colonel Beynon, Lieutenant C H Fox, Mr J Harding, Mr S J Killby, Surgeon Major Spry, Major Lowndes.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr Murphy.

FROM ADEN.

Captain Woollesly's ayah Ayhib Nahahee and friend Bhikoo Surfoedeen Basur Saik and friend.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter which appeared in your paper of this day's date, may I request you will be good enough to correct an error in which the writer has fallen. The Vaccination Office at Byculla has no connection whatever with the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and is placed where it is simply as a matter of convenience to the poor of the neighbourhood.—Yours, &c. VERAX.

Byculla, 7th July.

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may be of some interest to you to learn a few particulars respecting the late half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. which resulted in the board obtaining another respite from "investigation."

A few days before that meeting Captain Bain published a pamphlet entitled "The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., its Decline and Impending Fate." A day or two before the meeting the late head of the company's statistical department (Mr. Miller) circulated "to the shareholders only," a pamphlet, in which he describes himself as having held that position for the last nine years, and having been altogether in the service for 28 years. He therein stated that in his official capacity he had for the last two years pointed out to the managing directors that the earnings of the company did not warrant the payment of such dividends as have been paid during that period, and about two years ago, at their request, laid before them a statement of accounts proving that assertion. The same course being still continued, he added, that, subsequent communications with them being disregarded, he had deemed it his duty to lay the facts and figures before the board, through the managing directors, for his own exoneration, in the discharge of his duty to all concerned. The result was that he was *ordered to quit the office*, and, thereupon, circulated to the shareholders the facts and figures which he had laid before the executive, and finally before the board, with such a result. The figures are astounding to those who are ignorant of the position of the company, and alarming to those who are interested in it. At the meeting Captain Bain, in a speech occupying only two minutes (and read verbatim from a paper,) called attention to the charges in his own pamphlets, adding "these charges have never been met by the board but meeting after meeting tided over." He stated that for the last two years he had described the mismanagement of the company, and warned them of the approach of its present deplorable condition. That he had stated that their dividends had been paid out of capital, and that these statements were now confirmed by Mr. Miller's pamphlet, which specified the amounts of such payments as being in 1873 a sum of £96,856 out of £162,000 dividend; in 1874, a sum of £111,573 out of £135,000. He concluded by proposing as an amendment to the resolution for adopting the board's report the following:—"That the reception of the report presented by the directors be adjourned for the purpose of nominating a committee of investigation to enquire into the affairs of the company." That amendment was lost, the triumph of the board in resisting investigation being obtained after the board had made a defence so extraordinary as to demonstrate the constitution of the meeting which refuses to look into their own affairs, when the gravest of charges have been made against the board, which not only does not disprove them, but at the last two meetings has not even mentioned them. Of all the charges contained in Captain Bain's last two pamphlets they only even mentioned one, but that is what he terms the "crucial test," which will prove the rest—viz., his allegation that they have "cooked" the valuation of the fleet to the extent of representing it as standing 73 per cent. higher than that of the Royal Mail Co., which stands at £17-5 and he asserts is as valuable ton per ton. His allegation is that they value the P. and O. Co.'s Fleet as being 119,437 tons at £30 per ton, while the board confesses to 119,418 tons at £29-19!!! They designated Mr. Miller as a clerk, and loaded him with personal abuse as "that fellow Miller," &c., &c., until they were shamed by a shareholder (amid the applause of the meeting) declaring they had treated as he would not have treated his coachman, a gentleman who had served the company for 28 years, and earned for himself such a position as he had been deprived of.

Mr. Miller's alleged payments of dividends out of capital were represented to be accomplished by manipulating the coal accounts to the extent of £75,933 in 1873, £86,751 in 1874, stating that during those years the coals cost respectively 46s. 6d. and 45s. 1½d. per ton average, and were charged at 41s. 6½d. and 39s. 3d. per ton average, in the expenditure account with the above result, in order to exhibit what he terms a "fallacious" profit on working the company, the board dealt with none of his figures save the coal statistics. They did not deny the correctness of the *cost* and rates *charged* to expenditure account as above, but allege they keep their accounts in such a way that at this moment they declare they have a balance on store and coal accounts of certainly more than £100,000. Where the head of the statistical department sacrifices the fruits of 28 years services in order to discharge a duty which he deems he owes to the shareholders, and fortifies himself with copies of the account on which he bases his charges, it may be thought that he would be sure of his facts before committing himself to such a perilous course as attempting to protect the shareholders of the P. and O. Co. when such a charge is investigated before a jury (as it were) composed largely of the coal and store supplying shareholders, the defendants occupying the seat of power and emolument, and they defend themselves upon such a plea, third parties may be inclined to think it would be well to allow impartial persons to examine books which are declared to prove such conflicting statements. The line of defence seems a dangerous one to be adopted by a board whose avowal of such *elastic book-keeping* by a subsidized company tells in two ways.

If the shareholders at the meeting desired by protecting the board from being "investigated" to testify their confidence in the management of the company they seemed to have manifested that confidence in a strange manner. The meeting closed about ½ past three o'clock, yet the result of the rush of shareholders to their stockbrokers was a decline of £2-10 on the £50 shares being quoted in the *Times* share list of the following morning!—Yours, &c.

London, June 18. VERITAS.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KHANDALLA, 6TH JULY.

IN a late issue of the *Gazette* I notice that a correspondent signing himself "Medicus" takes exception to some remarks of your "own special" correspondent in a letter of the 26th. I imagine he refers to my letter, but why he should call me names I cannot conceive. Fortunately I was taught sufficient Latin to enable me to translate into English his classical *nom-de-plume*. He suddenly burst into no less than three exclamations (! ! !) at hearing that the average heat in the tents at Baroda was 106° and ejaculates in a parenthesis—"what must the maximum have been!" I trust that your correspondent, as a medical man, is sufficiently mathematical to know that the maximum must have been greater than the average, and as a fact the thermometer was often as high as 109°; however, from his letter, in which he seems to delight in the amount of rain up here, (I may add by the way that nearly 40 inches have already fallen) I am led to suppose that he has never experienced the heat inside the tents at Baroda. I am not referring to the tents in the cholera camps, which were pitched under shady trees, but to the tents which were "chuppared" over and pitched in the open parade ground.

"Medicus" very illogically proceeds: "He is of opinion that a week's stay would benefit the men—(if a week, why not a fortnight!)" No reasoning could be more fallacious than this; he might quite as reasonably ask, if 20 drops of chlorodyne is beneficial, why not twice the dose! A medical man must surely know that a small dose may be the cure, while a strong one might aggravate the symptoms of one of his patients. However, as events have providentially turned out, the hospital is not so full as I had anticipated, but this happy result has not been produced by any extra precautions, but simply by a change in the weather. I am told that such splendid weather as we have had for the last week has not been known in Khandalla for years. It has been exceptionally bright and pleasant, and to this do I attribute the small sick list. The rations, too, I hear, are excellent; the groceries are sent up every day by rail from Poona, and the cattle are sent up alive and are killed, you might say, "on the premises." All praise is due to the management of the Government Farm for the more than creditable meat that is turned out, one company is still under canvas, and the men, strangely enough, prefer the tents to the barracks. A very unpleasant mist settles down over the hills every night, and stoutly refuses to make itself scarce till the morning is well advanced. The Fusilier detachment expect to leave for Poona either to-morrow or the next day, and if bazaar 'gup' is to be relied on, the sick men and hospital establishment are to remain behind. There is some talk about making this a sanitarium for sick soldiers in the rains, and true as likely as not, for judging by past experience it is impossible to account for the vagaries of the medical authorities—"marvellous are their works that my soul knoweth right well."

I shall soon be left in solitary grandeur, free to meditate alone on the beauties of Nature, but no! thanks to Mr. Neuberg, I shall have one companion still with which to wile away pleasant hours, of which Herr Gross equaintly remarks—"When Gott mad the womens, he was sorry afterwards for the poor mens—and he made tobaccos to comfort them." After favouring you with this peculiar view of the scheme of creation, I will conclude with many salaams.

RAJCOTE, 4TH JULY.

THERE is a long break in the weather, and people are anxiously praying for more bounties from the rain-god.

The melancholy event of the week is the death of the ruling Chief of Wudwan that took place yesterday. The deceased had been suffering for a long time from asthma to which he ultimately succumbed. He was a second class chief, and died at a good old age of seventy-five. He will be succeeded by his grandson Daji Raj, a very smart lad of sixteen. The installation ceremony, according to the native fashion, will most probably take place on the 14th instant. Until the young prince attains to his political majority, the State of Wudwan will, of course, remain under direct Government control.

It is confidently believed in some quarters that Mr. J. B. Peile is most likely to be promoted to the Residentship of Baroda when Sir Richard Meade leaves for England in a month or two. It may be supposed, perhaps, that the wish is father to the thought in this instance. But, for certain reasons, I am in a position to assert that the rumour has a good deal of truth in it.

Badminton is the order of the day. The ladies and gentlemen of the station meet thrice a week in the College Hall, where they betake themselves to their battledores and shuttlecocks with great zest and spirit. A regimental band discoursing sweet music also remains in attendance, thanks to the commanding officer of the station.

I hear from a good authority that the Government of Bombay has been pleased to appoint a new Deputy Political Agent in charge of the whole Jaitpore Talooka. The salary of the officer will be Rs. 300 per mensem and he is, it is said, to be assisted by a committee of four members to be selected by the principal shareholders.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 5TH JULY.

THERE has been no rain as yet owing to the strong westerly winds that prevail. Sowing operations have been completed, and rain is very much wanted immediately to bring up the crops which have just sprung up.

In your issue of the 29th ultimo your "own correspondent" incidentally alluded to the feeling of dissatisfaction which prevails among the members of the Roman Catholic community with their clergyman, Mr. DeSilva, who referred to the para. yesterday in his sermon, and censured the writer in rather strong language.

The Chief of Wudwan, Thakore Shree Rai Singji, died on 22nd instant, after a protected illness. He will be succeeded by his grandson Daji Raj, aged about 14 years, and who is a student in the Rajkumar College, so that until, he attains majority there will be a regency. The State is of the 2nd class and yields an annual revenue of about three lakhs of rupees.

Owing to H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur being so heavily and hopelessly in debt, and the management of State affairs so unsatisfactorily carried on, it is likely that not only will there be a change in the Ministry but that thorough reforms in all departments of the State will be effected. This is as it should be, and H.H. ought to be very grateful to Mr. Peile for the great interest he is taking in his welfare. The State, if honestly and properly managed, ought to yield an annual revenue of twelve lakhs of rupees, whereas it scarcely amounts to eight lakhs now.

BOMBAY.

THE total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 3rd inst. was 33 inches and 14 cents. at the Hill, and 33 inches 37 cents in the Valley.

ASSAULT.—Alli Mahomed Khan was yesterday sentenced to two months' hard labour, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for having assaulted Chundra woman, while under the influence of liquor.

VAGRANTS.—Four Europeans named respectively Charles Johnstone, William Keap, James Wright, and Richard Bullock were each sent to the Government Workhouse as vagrants, by Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday.

ILLICIT LIQUOR SELLING.—A Parsee liquor dealer, named Ookerjee Nusserwanjee, was fined Rs. 5, yesterday by Mr. P. Ryan, for having sold less than a dozen quart bottles of liquor between sunset and sunrise.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd July, was 52 feet 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet 1 tenth. Total rainfall 20 inches and 68 cents.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Salvadore Francis was yesterday sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, he having been convicted of being found loitering between sunset and sunrise. There were 36 previous convictions on record against the prisoner.

TORTURE.—Maharootee Khandaree, a shigramwalla, and Kondajee Ramjee, a cart driver, for having cruelly illtreated their animals, were each fined Rs. 5, by Mr. P. Ryan, at the instance of the police.—Dadabhoy Pallonjee, a shigramwalla, was fined Rs. 5, by the same Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Massey, the Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having illused his horse.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.—At yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, it was resolved to authorise the Municipal Commissioner to request the Sheriff of Bombay, on behalf of the subscribers to the requisition, to postpone until some future day, the meeting of the inhabitants, which is fixed to be held in the Town Hall on the 14th instant, for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted for welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

WILFULL DISOBEDIENCE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the seamen belonging to the ship Royal Sovereign were brought up on remand, charged at the instance of Captain Neilson, the master of that vessel, with having refused to obey his lawful commands. The men made the same statements which seamen charged with this offence generally do: alleging that they were ill-treated, &c., but their allegations being unsubstantiated, his Worship ordered them to be sent on board, and cautioned them against repeating the offence.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—7TH JULY.

[BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.]

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA v. THE NEW DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

At the hearing of this case Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the defendants; the plaintiff being represented by his attorney, Mr. Lee-Warner.

Mr. Farran said that he would ask his Honour to postpone the hearing of the case for week, as his principal witness, Mr. Muncherjee Bezonjee, was at present very ill, and unable to leave his house. The question in dispute was as to the right to use the land mentioned in the summons, and he wished to obtain a commission to examine Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, in order that he might prove, that he had given to the defendants, the privilege of filling up certain waste land, and that they should thereafter have for a certain time the use of the land. Under this agreement the defendants claimed the land in question, to which plaintiffs sought to show a title to.

Mr. Lee-Warner said that the plaintiff sought to prove a trespass against the defendants, and that they sued for Rs. 500 as damages incurred through the alleged trespass.

Mr. Farran said that the question was purely one of right of use. He would further maintain that the case was one outside the jurisdiction of his Honour's Court, inasmuch as the land in dispute was outside of the island of Bombay.

His Honour said that he held that he had full jurisdiction, if the action had been a personal one, but he had not decided to his own satisfaction, as to the question of jurisdiction, where the subject in dispute was a claim for damages, on foot of an alleged trespass.

It was ultimately arranged that the case should stand over until Wednesday next, when his Honour will consider the question of jurisdiction.

[BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.]

A case was heard before his Honour which forms an admirable comment on the want of a law to limit the rate of interest chargeable on money lent. The plaintiff was a Marwarree, and the defendant, a tailor named Bell, who had borrowed a sum of Rs. 35 from the plaintiff some short time ago, giving a promissory note for Rs. 95, as security for the repayment of the principal advanced and the interest verbally agreed upon. The defendant having failed to meet his engagement, the present action was brought, the plaintiff claiming the full amount (Rs. 95) for which the note had been passed. The defendant sought to obtain a reduction on the amount claimed, on the ground that he had received no consideration for the full amount. He was willing to accept judgment for the principal and a reasonable rate of interest.

His Honour said that the defendant having signed a note for Rs. 95, the plaintiff was entitled to judgment for that amount, which he had no power to refuse. He accordingly directed the defendant to satisfy the plaintiff's claim by monthly instalments of Rs. 10.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

YESTERDAY at a regular sitting of the Court, the following matters were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey, the presiding Commissioner:—

RE PURSHOTUM MEGHJEE.

Mr. Budroodin applied for leave to file a fresh petition, regarding which notices had been served.

The Commissioner said he was informed that no notices had been given. Insolvent was told to serve the notices and renew the application on a future date.

RE SORABJEE DARASHAW CAPTAIN.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, for the insolvent moved for leave to amend the schedule in accordance with account sales of consignments which had recently been received from England.

The Commissioner granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, if necessary.

RE GOLABCHUND AMICHUND.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for an opposing creditor, asked for an order requiring the insolvent to amend his schedule by inserting in the list of assets a diamond of the value of Rs. 4,000, and likewise to make it over to the Official Assignee for the benefit of the creditors. The diamond was the insolvent's property, but now he alleged it was his son's. This was the only asset, and the insolvent was attempting to practice a fraud upon the Court and the general body of creditors. It was the duty of an insolvent to make over all his assets to the Official Assignee and to furnish to that officer a correct inventory thereof. The learned counsel referred to proceedings in the High Court and the Small Causes Court, to which insolvent was a party, for the purpose of showing that the diamond in question was the property of the insolvent, and not of his son. It was also shown on affidavits that the insolvent had in his possession account books, of which the opposing creditor had some time ago an inspection at the office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, but not one of which had been deposited with the Official Assignee. Mr. Lang said that affidavits in reply had been served upon his client that morning; and he therefore asked his Lordship not to look at them at all.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Bicknell for the insolvent, said that as to the books, the order to produce them was received by his client only on the previous day; and, therefore, that ground must fail. Insolvent had been in jail, and did not know what had become of his books. Not one of the statements put forward in the affidavits read for the opposing creditor, was inconsistent with the statement put forward by the insolvent, to the effect that the diamond was his son's property. It was really the property of his son, who sold it for Rs. 4,000 to one Vuseuntrao, who paid Rs. 1,000 on account, and a suit was brought in the name of the son in the Small Causes Court to recover the balance. That circumstance alone shewed that the diamond belonged to the son.

The Commissioner was of opinion upon the affidavits that the diamond belonged to the insolvent, who was ordered to make it over to the Official Assignee. The insolvent was willing to bring in his books, and an order was also made that they should be deposited with the Official Assignee. Costs of this application to be paid out of the estate.

Later in the day, Mr. Lang said he appeared to oppose an application which was to be made for an interim order for the insolvent. A notice had been officially served upon his client to that effect. The result of the foregoing application had, however, deterred the insolvent and his advisers from asking for the interim order on this occasion; and they had therefore left the Court. As the learned counsel (Mr. Lang) had been brought there on notice, he applied for his costs.

The Commissioner—I am not disposed to grant you costs. I have always held that a party saves himself by not making an application.

RE JAIRAM HINGOOJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Bicknell, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied for an order calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the matter should not be re-heard. The opposing creditor was present in Court on the day of the hearing and was told that, as it was an opposed case, it would not come on that day. Sometime after he left, the case was called out and the insolvent got his discharge.

The Commissioner said he would dismiss this application without prejudice to the creditor's right to renew it on affidavits giving the fullest information.

RE DHURUMSEY DAMODHUR.

Mr. Budroodin, for two opposing creditors, applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. Insolvent did not appear; and the petition was dismissed on a certificate of the Clerk of the Court.

RE RICHARD MARTIN

Mr. Webb, for an opposing creditor, asked for an order calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his schedule should not be amended. The schedule was filed ten months since, and sales of assets had been subsequently made in England, but no account sales had yet been received. The Commissioner saw no ground for granting the application, which was refused.

RE TRIBHOWUN CASSIRAM

On the application of Mr. P. M. Mehta for the insolvent, leave to serve notices was granted.

RE THOMAS HENRY SEALY.

Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, said his client had served a notice upon the insolvent requiring him to show cause why his case should not be heard at the same time with that of his partner, Framjee Rustomjee. The Bombay firm was carried on under the name and style of Framjee, Sealy and Co. The learned counsel's client was a very large creditor, and it was with a view to save the time of the Court that the present application was made.

Mr. Sealy, in answer to the Commissioner, said he had no objection to the cases being heard at the same time, but expressed a hope that the hearing would be accelerated.

The Commissioner said if insolvent showed some ground for his application, he should be happy to grant it. Mr. Lang's application was granted.

RE ASSARIA POONSEY.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application on behalf of Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.

The Commissioner said he was indisposed to prevent insolvent from filing a fresh petition after two years. The grounds of opposition might be urged when he applied for an interim order or his discharge. Mr. Lang's application was granted.

RE BHIMJEE LULLOOBHOY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Bicknell, applied that the interim order granted to the insolvent be extended. The Commissioner extended the order until the third Wednesday in August next.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

(*Englishman.*)

MOST persons who have reflected on the differences of social intercourse here and in Europe must have been struck by the circumstance that among our countrymen in India there is, in general, an apathetic coldness and lack of interest on all subjects of conversation otherwise than local—a circumstance which, we see, was made the subject of remark by the distinguished M.P. for Elgin in his late speech to his constituents. The new comer to this country, fresh, perhaps, from literary, artistic, or political circles, and accustomed, as a matter of course, to hear art, music, literature, and that all-absorbing topic for Englishmen—politics—discussed with more or less vigour of opinion and originality of thought, cannot understand the deadness and want of sympathy on these and similar topics which meet him on every side when he ventures beyond those boundaries of conversational safety, the weather, the latest appointments, the newest and last items of personal gossip. It is not that he is thrown among people who are deficient in ability, with little culture or refinement, or wanting in general information; on the contrary, he has met probably, in proportion to the smallness of the society, more men of mark in their professions—men who have won hard-earned laurels by thought or action, who have achieved a reputation for themselves by their pen or their sword, or by the exercise of administrative talent—than in many social circles of greater pretensions in his own country. What then, can be the reason of this rapidity, this monotony and stagnation of ideas, which characterises all social relations and general conversation in the new sphere of society in which he is now thrown? We think several reasons can be adduced to account for much that is otherwise perplexing in connection with this subject. One of these, though the fact is not realized in all its fulness till after some length of residence in India, is the uniform want of leisure to devote to literary studies or to the cultivation of æsthetic tastes under which Englishmen of all professions in this country labour. Holidays are but rare occurences, and under the continued strain of hard brain work, in an enervating climate, if his health and constitution do not give way, he loses that elasticity of temperament necessary for the enjoyment of such pursuits. It is, indeed, for all holding positions of any trust or importance in India, "life at high pressure," in the extremest signification of Mr. W. Greg's expression. Another and more obvious reason is that absence from our own country gradually and imperceptibly weakens both our interest in, and our mental grasp of, questions which more exclusively belong to Europe, and affect European interests. We become so absorbed in our own work, our own hopes, our own local sympathies, that we almost relapse into the state of mistaking "the murmur of the rustic bourne for the sound of the river or ocean beyond."

The mufassal civilian, as he takes his well-earned repose in the cool verandah, after eight or nine hours' absorption in the irksome details of katchahri work, casts but a languid eye over the parliamentary debates in his *Home News*, cares not for Bismarck's foreign policy, nor the complications of right and left centres. It is much more interesting to him to open his Calcutta paper or *Pioneer*, and to read that his friend Smith has been appointed as Judge to the neighbouring station, or that poor Jones has gone home on sick leave. But while we are fully alive to the many and great disadvantages our countrymen here labour under as regards opportunities for study, yet we are convinced that some greater effort might be made not to relapse wholly into the narrow grooves of thought, the contracted views of life, and the listlessness of the observing faculties, which unhappily distinguish many Englishmen in India, much to the detriment of their intellectual powers. Even as regards local subjects there is much that is interesting connected with India itself, of which the study is wholly neglected by many the best part of whose lives is spent here. The history of India and its institutions is of itself a rich mine for the student of the past. Then, in the domain of natural history, what a wealth of enjoyment for the scientific botanist is to be found in our rich and varied flora, and what a noble field for effort and enquiry for the practical horticulturist in the improvement of the vegetable productions throughout India. But how few there are who know or care to know even the name of the commonest plants that daily meet their eye! These are but a few of the many resources that are open to us, if we would but turn our attention now and then to something besides our own work, and endeavour to rise above the dead level of minds whose highest ideal of intellectual intercourse is the dreary solemnities of "barakhanas" or the commonplace and not always kindly gossip of the club, the boat house, or the racket-court.

THE ROSEBUD CORSET.—Another consignment of this deservedly favorite Stay, light, thin and yet durable—low on the hips and made expressly to our order for this country, Rs. 8 each. Also Twelve other makes always in stock. WATSON and COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 18.)

In the House of Commons the case of Mr. Torckler, late of the Indian Army, has been brought forward for inquiry into the circumstances connected with his sentence and imprisonment some years ago, but Lord Hamilton did not consider that the case required any further inquiry. The Judicature Act Amendment Bill has been read a second time. The Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill has been thrown out on its second reading.

There is very little foreign news of interests to report. Count Arnim has been put upon his trial for the second time, but the result has not yet transpired.

The Marquis d'Harcourt is the new French Ambassador to London.

It is expected that Her Majesty will return to Osborne to-day from Balmoral.

A new Ministry has been formed in Denmark, with M. Estrof as the President.

There is a rumour from St. Petersburg that England and Russia are about to take Afghanistan under their joint protection as a neutral State.

The American cotton crop is stated to be the most favourable for the past five years.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has been paying numerous visits since his arrival in London. He has been to Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince of Wales, also to Brighton, to the Alexandra Palace at Muswell Hill, to the British Museum, and the Princess's Theatre.

It is now stated that the entire expense of the Prince of Wales's visit to India will be borne by the Admiralty. Lord Alfred Paget will accompany His Royal Highness his journey.

The election for West Suffolk has resulted in the return of Mr. Wilson, the Conservative, by a majority of 1719 over Mr. Easton, the Liberal candidate.

It is stated that a comprehensive reform of the entire Civil Service is contemplated by the Government.

The Chinese Government have sent a representative to the coal districts of England, with a view of introducing similar machinery in China.

The American rifle team have arrived in Dublin, where they have been cordially received.

Four Blue-books have been issued by the Secretary for India on the case of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

The contemplated difficulty with Burma is causing much excitement in England.

Several important failures in the Manchester and East India trade have been announced, amongst which those of Messrs. A. Collie and Co. of Leadenhall-street, Messrs. Shand and Co. of Rood-lane, and Messrs. Robert Benson and Co. of London and Liverpool, are the principal.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Col. C. T. Fenwick, Ben. Ret.; Sheriff Blackburn, of Stirling; Countess D'Herlen; Lieut.-Gen. Freer, R.A.; Professor T. Solly; Maj.-Gen. J. H. Stewart; Capt. W. Hibbert; Lady Fitzgerald.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE GAEKWAR.

(*Times*, June 14.)

THE Secretary for India has issued four Blue Books on the case of the Gaekwar of Baroda, and it is difficult for any one who studies them to rise from their perusal with the feelings of satisfaction which seem to animate Lord Salisbury in Council at Home and Lord Northbrook in Council in India while contemplating what has been done. The gist of the matter, when stripped of the accessories which obscure it, is, in truth, very simple. Let us assume that a profligate Prince has misgoverned and is misgoverning the State of Baroda, under his control. This is not an unexampled phenomenon in the East, and though we do what we can to prevent its happening and to correct it whenever it does occur, we are still often obliged to endure it as the least of many evils. Our Resident at the Court of the Gaekwar calls the attention of the Government of Bombay to his misgovernment, and a Commission is appointed which makes such a condemnatory report that the Prince is warned that unless he reforms his administration before the 31st of December, 1875, he will subject himself to deposition. The Resident at whose suggestion the Commission was issued was retained at Baroda after this warning was given to the Prince, and it is obvious that his functions required the utmost discretion for their proper discharge. The Resident was, however, a person sadly wanting in discretion. The Government at Bombay would have removed him, or recommended his removal, but they had no adequate post to which he could be transferred. The Governor-General in Council would have strongly approved his removal, but did not interfere, because he was under the impression that the Resident possessed the entire confidence of the Government of Bombay. There are some sharp passages in the Blue Books between Calcutta and Bombay as to who was to blame because the Resident was not removed. The relations between the Prince and the Resident became worse and worse, and were aggravated by the opposition shown by the Resident to a marriage proposed to be contracted, and, in fact, contracted, by the Prince—an opposition based on many reasons, but one, and not the least of them, that the wife had a husband already, soon appeared to be unfounded. New complications arose when a child was born within six months of this marriage, and the question was raised as to whether it should be recognized as legitimate. It is not difficult to understand that the Prince may have hated the Resident, and it is admitted that the Resident failed on his side towards the Prince, and, indeed, the Government of India carried their dissatisfaction with the Resident to the length of removing him at the beginning of November last, and of appointing Sir Lewis Pelly in his stead. On the 9th of November, while these arrangements were in progress, the attempt to poison the Resident is alleged to have been committed. We need not recapitulate the history of the Second Commission, appointed to inquire into this alleged poisoning, nor of the division of opinion among its members. When their inconclusive Reports were received the India Government issued their Proclamation. They declared that "they had not based their decision on the inquiry or Report of the Commission, nor had they assumed that the result of the inquiry had been to prove the truth of the imputations against his Highness; but, having regard to all the circumstances . . . . they decided that his Highness should be deposed from his Sovereignty . . . and that he and his issue should be thereafter precluded from all rights, honours, and privileges thereto pertaining."

When the case of the Gaekwar is succinctly stated, it is impossible to share the satisfaction expressed by the Government of India, at Calcutta and at home, in reference to it. Up to a certain date the Gaekwar of Baroda is admitted not to have incurred the penalties of deposition. It it, of course, true that no pledge was given that he should not be deposed, and if any new atrocity had been brought home to him his term of probation might have been summarily closed; but, in the language of the Viceroy's Minute, "a period of eighteen (seventeen?) months ending on the 31st of December, 1875, was allowed to him for effecting the necessary reforms," and something new ought to be establish against the Gaekwar to justify his deposition in April, 1875. Nothing new has been established. Before four out of the eighteen months had elapsed, the charge of poisoning was, indeed, made, but the Indian Government expressly disclaim having acted upon the assumption that this charge has been proved, and his deposition is justified upon general grounds upon which no judgment would ever have been founded had the charge not been advanced. Two courses were possible and defensible; the third, which the Government have adopted, seems to lack every ground of justification. It might have been declared that the Governor-General in Council was satisfied that the charge against the Gaekwar had been proved, and therefore deposed him; or that, the charge not having been proved, the Gaekwar was reinstated in the administration of his State, subject to the warning that he would yet be deposed if he did not reform his Government before the end of the year; but to announce a sentence of deposition while disclaiming any assumption that the poisoning charge has been proved appears a position quite untenable, and the justice of excluding the Gaekwar's issue as well as himself from the Sovereignty seems to have been inferred without any consideration. We cannot even say that the Gaekwar was obstinately recusant on the subject of reforms. Four months, four very troublous months, had passed, and very little had been done; but Sir Lewis Pelly, who then succeeded the displaced Resident at Baroda, reported that "the Gaekwar had professed his readiness to accept his advice, and, indeed, accepted it upon some points, and so far as he could judge, was seriously desirous of reforming his administration." The recital of the Proclamation, which declares that it is issued out of regard to all the circumstances relating to the affairs of Baroda since the accession of the Gaekwar, "his notorious misconduct, his gross misgovernment of the State, and his evident incapacity to carry into effect the necessary reforms" is negatived by Sir Lewis Pelly's evidence; while the subsequent declaration, that "it would be detrimental to the interests of the people of Baroda and inconsistent with the maintenance of the relations that ought to subsist between British Government and the Baroda State" that the Gaekwar should be restored, introduces nothing new, unless it involves that assumption of guilt which is expressly disclaimed at the beginning of the Proclamation. Why did the Indian Government hesitate to base their decision on their conviction of the Gaekwar's guilt or to reinstate him? It has been said that to have acted upon their own judgment after the receipt of the Report of the Commission would have been to discredit the appointment of the Commission; but the desire to avoid a practical confession of error should not have betrayed them into a second error. We apprehend the real reason for not basing the Proclamation on the decision that the Gaekwar was guilty is found in the secret feeling that the evidence did not clearly establish his guilt. We may take it as proved that an attempt was made to poison Colonel Phayre, but the more we realize the condition of Baroda twelve months since the less confidence can we put in the evidence against the Gaekwar. The relations between the Prince and the Resident were such that it must have appeared to many an unscrupulous Courtier not a bad speculation to poison the Resident on the chance of being rewarded by the Prince, and it is impossible to find one man guilty of a crime which another commits in the hope of his approval. But why did not the Indian Government reinstate the Gaekwar for at least the remainder of his period of probation? It may be said that we could never have had any dealings with a suspected poisoner, but we might fairly have gone on with the Gaekwar until the end of the year, when his deposition would have been easy had his administration continued unreformed, and he might have remained in power had he improved it. We do not desire to lay any great stress on the effect of such a course on Native opinion in India, but, so far as this supplies a reasonable motive of action, it would have supported the policy which appears to be justified on other grounds.

We are afraid the exclusion of the Gaekwar's child from his succession is a new element of difficulty in the Baroda case which will give us some trouble hereafter. The Gaekwar took to himself in May last year a third wife who had been for some time previously his mistress. A man, Pandoo by name, claimed the woman to be his wife, but the District Magistrate of Ahmednuggur reported that he had been personally acquainted with Pandoo for a long time, that he wandered about the country with no ostensible means of living except that he was a police informer whose stories when examined by the Magistrate proved to be fabrications. No reliance could be placed on Pandoo, and his claim was disbelieved. On the 16th of October a son was born and its birth was announced by the Gaekwar to the Viceroy, whose Law Officers advised him that the child must be accepted as legitimate, and Sir Lewis Pelly was thereupon ordered as Resident to cause such honours to be paid as were customary on the occasion of the birth of a son to the Gaekwar, but he was instructed to inform the Gaekwar that the Government did not commit themselves to any opinion as to the rights of the infant. This caution was very proper, but it is obvious that the legitimacy of the child was *prima facie* established, and now the Viceroy has extended the sentence of felony against the father so as to deprive the son of his claim to the succession. There is no other descendant of the Gaekwar's line to succeed, and accordingly one of the Khandeish Princes has been selected for the succession to the State, nominally by one of the widows of the preceding Gaekwar, but really, as it would seem, as the result of an arrangement between this Ranee and the Viceroy. The choice is said to have been received with great dissatisfaction at Baroda, and, so far as the Blue Books issued by the Indian Government go, it seems to be a gratuitous element of contention introduced into the case. The deposed Gaekwar is allowed a pension, and it is plain that when his son grows up there will be a Parliamentary question as to the extension of this pension to him, if not as to his restoration to the Sovereignty of Baroda. We can discover no reason why he should not have been recognised as the successor, and the State

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administered for him during his minority, and we shall be curious to see what explanation is offered by the Indian Government for a policy which threatens to be the occasion of endless disputes.

(Daily Telegraph, June 14.)

WITH the publication of four new Blue Books upon recent Baroda affairs, the documentary material for the necessary discussion of that subject in Parliament is complete; and Lord Northbrook's conduct in the matter of the ex-Gaekwar can derive nothing but fresh credit from the new particulars which these official papers reveal. The most important of them is naturally that which contains the correspondence between the India Office and the Calcutta Government, and the principal communications here are, first, a despatch and a minute from the Viceroy, dated respectively April 15th and 29th, reviewing the circumstances affecting Mulharrao, and, next, an elaborate State paper sent in reply by Lord Salisbury, the very last sentence of which conveys "the high appreciation felt by the Minister of the services which have been rendered by his Excellency during this painful case." Lord Northbrook's two papers put the whole story into its true consecutive order, and if we could expect so much candour from those whose ill-informed comments sought vainly to anguide public opinion here, we would invite them to study those powerful justifications. The major part of the adverse criticism on this side have arisen from the fact that journals ignorant of India persisted in regarding the inquiry at Baroda as a trial. The Viceroy over and over again points out what he puts in these words: "This action on our part was not based on considerations of law. It was an act of State, carried out by the Paramount Power," and "having been taken not upon legal, but political grounds, the Commission was not constituted as a judicial tribunal. Its function was to report to the Government of India, with whom the decision was ultimately to rest." If this had been understood we should not have seen the absurd arguments which treated the case as one in an English criminal court, and which being falsely telegraphed to India as the "public opinion" of England, might have swayed less upright officials than the three British Commissioners, and a less resolute Viceroy than Lord Northbrook, into deplorable indulgences. Another point met by these Blue Books is the oft-repeated assertion that Mulharrao, if not adjudged guilty of poisoning, could not be rightly deposed for misrule. It will be seen by those who give themselves any trouble to learn that, during the investigation of the evidence touching the attempted assassination, instances of the ex-Gaekwar's wickedness and misgovernment accumulated to such an extent that, had no such charge as Colonel Phayre's been made, the recommendation of Sir Lewis Pelly to put an end to his rule must have had effect. We recommend the advocates of this infamous Prince to peruse the overwhelming testimony which proves how by his orders the mouth of Bhao Scindia was held open, and arsenic poured down the throat of Khunderao's chief Minister, so that he died miserably in his prison; and how again the wretched Govind Naik was forcibly drenched day after day with salt and water by Mulharrao's command, till after a fortnight's agony the victim expired raving with thirst and fever. Whatever else may be said in the forthcoming debates, we shall not hear any talk of a "persecuted Prince" after that horrible Blue Book has been studied. If ever a murderous villain, guilty of many deaths, escaped cheaply, it has been Mulharrao, the Royal poisoner whom certain sticklers for supposed logic would have had Lord Northbrook put back upon the Baroda throne to murder, abduct, and tyrannise for a yet longer space.

But the one mistake of the Calcutta Government was to institute the public enquiry at all, and Lord Salisbury's despatch conveys as gently as possible the indubitable truth that you cannot put Indian political methods into European forms, without abiding the inconveniences resulting therefrom. An "inquiry," with six magnates on a Bench and a celebrated London barrister brought over by a lavish retainer for the prisoner, was sure to be called and thought a "trial," and this, which we regretted from the first, was seen too late. The consequence has been that even the Indian Minister did not venture to follow the view taken at Calcutta, and to make his proclamation the same as Lord Northbrook's resolution, and though a happy thing for Mulharrao, the precedent is not salutary. The Ministerial decree deposed him on general grounds, while the Viceregal declaration pronounced him guilty of attempted murder, but acted only in the milder mode indicated by the Home authority. Lord Salisbury's language on this plain discrepancy between Westminster and Calcutta is highly important. The Minister writes about the Court of Inquiry in a manner which we must interpret to mean that he did not sanction it, even by telegram. He recognises the excellent intentions of the Viceroy as regards making public the justice of the Paramount Power, and commending the conduct of India in thus enlisting native magnates on the Commission. He pays the compliment which everything except the caution of Lord Northbrook herein deserved, but he goes on to remark: "Whether that the result of this mode of proceeding has in all respects corresponded to your anticipations may be open to question. It has been undoubtedly attended with grave inconveniences, from which a sufficient argument might be drawn against the adoption of a similar proceeding, if unhappily, a similar occasion for it were ever to arise. Princes and nobles are not qualified by forensic training for the conduct of a delicate judicial investigation; and those of India, to whom the customs of an English court of law and the skill of an English advocate are strange, enter upon such novel duties under a special disadvantage. The experience, moreover, of the present case has shown that our judicial forms are little suited to the trial of a sovereign Prince within his own dominions." Further on, his Lordship says that "the most complete explanation may be given of the decison of the Native Commissioners, it cannot be ignored," and it is notable that the Minister deliberat ly calls the inquiry a "tribunal," and speaks of the "judgment" of the Commissioners. In these Ministerial terms Indian statesmen may perceive that the effort to conciliate our Eastern supremacies with our Western ideas and habits breaks down. Lord Salisbury himself, though he knows better, cannot keep his Indian and his English consciences apart. Yet, if it were a "trial," then indeed the issue was a balanced verdict, amounting to not proven, and Mulharrao might logically ask to meet the fresh charges about the murder of Bhao Scindia and Govind Naik by another "Inquiry Tribunal," with a seat upon the bench again. If, indeed, we are to govern India with the recurring aid of forensic experience, and a Viceroy's policy is to depend upon the messages which solicitors may send about public opinion here, then Lord Salisbury is, too deeply, logically enough, involved. We fear, however, we fear, except the heinous wickedness of Mulharrao prevents many a hole from being picked in the concluding sentence of the Minister's despatch, which runs: "You were accordingly instructed to rest his deposition in your formal proclamation on these general grounds. The danger of seeming to visit the crime of poisoning a Resident with the simple penalty of deposition, as well as the opinions recorded by the Native Members of the Commission, made it expedient to include matters arising out of the inquiry among your grounds of action. Such a course would have only added a superfluous justification for a necessary act. It might have obscured the principle that incorrigible misrule is of itself a sufficient disqualification for sovereign power. Her Majesty's Government have willingly accepted the opportunity of recognising in a conspicuous case the paramount obligation which lies upon them of protecting the people of India from oppression."

But while those whom dilemmas amuse may make what sport they can out of this Prince, condemned for attempted murder in Calcutta, and deposed for something else at Westminster, we hail that passage in Lord Salisbury's despatch which hints that India must never witness any more of these "Inquiry Tribunals." Mulharrao's was the first, and, on the understanding that he has taught us all to make it the last, we, for our parts are so grateful to him that we can scarcely regret he is not in irons at Port Blair. Let an end be finally put to all these well-meaning but premature sentimentalities which blinks the fact that her Majesty's Viceroy in India is the master of the vassal Princes there. He who sustains them on their thrones often against the real desire of the people must be responsible for enforcing justice and right government from them. When they fail in these, and are notoriously cruel, wicked, and evil, let there be no coquetting with forms and proceedings, out of the question between the supreme Power and such Princes; let the conscience of the Sircar satisfy itself, and act as may be needful, leaving its justification to the record of its *data* and its deeds. The meanest Hindoo accused of a crime has a right to the strictest methods of law; but Princes like Mulharrao live above it and must abide the irresponsible justice of that authority to whose favour they owe their opportunity of misdoing. The stern lesson of what has happened is that India is not ripe for an avatar of Nisi Prius, nor her affairs ready for the regime of sentiment, nor her chiefs educated in the rules of evidence, nor our Power there safe if it be ashamed of its own origin and nature. It is an absolute Power, answerable to no judgment on earth but that of the Imperial Parliament; and the native population respects it most when they see it exercised at once righteously and autocratically. The time may come when with an act of honest indignation we shall refuse to be made to pay be held to call in the public of two continents to see if we are equitable. But that time is not now, and we praise Lord Northbrook because he intended to obviate his first mistake by exercising a paramount judgment, and condemning Mulharrao as a common felon. The considerations which forbade the Indian Minister to share in this course were no doubt strong; and we, for our part, shall not add another word of embarrassment to the business which has at least taught India that we love justice better than dignity. But without a dignified reliance on its own rectitude, the British flag in the East will neither maintain nor merit its splendid charge, and we trust that in the case of the next Mulharrao who attempts the life of a British Resident the Government of India will do without the assistance of the Princes, and that the Government of her Majesty will sustain it without regard to such "public opinion" as attorneys may telegraph abroad.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

To the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

SIR,—The heading of "Viator's" letter of the 11th instant made one expect a gorgeous list of all the pomps and vanities which ought to celebrate the Prince's visit to his mother's Indian Empire. It was rather disappointing to be told that the Prince had better think twice before he trusts himself to the mercies of a people long ago discontented, and now almost driven wild by English misrule. But perhaps "Viator" is only an old Anglo-Indian with a grievance. If so, there is no need for the Prince, or any one else, to be frightened. Indian prospects may not be quite so dismal as "Viator" would have us believe.

He begins his solemn advice with lamentations about the Baroda business. We have, he says, roused the natives throughout the country and insulted the native Commissioners. It is no easy matter to rouse the natives in India. They take little or no interest in politics. Long before the Prince gets to India the mild excitement which they may have felt about the Baroda deposition will have quite calmed down. It is to be hoped that in England also all will soon hear the last of the Gaekwar. As a bore, he has taken the place once held by the unhappy nobleman now languishing in the middle of Dartmoor.

With regard to the "illustrious native members of the Commission," they will quickly forget in their delight at having annoyed the English Government, the public slur supposed to be cast on them. "Viator" goes on to say that our own officials are as blameworthy as the incompetent knave we have just deposed. In support of this charge, he hints at the Madras Torture Reports. Any one who will take the trouble to look into these reports, or turn to an old article in the *Calcutta Review* (No. 58), will see at once that "Viator" is either unaware of the nature of his evidence, or else trusts to the ignorance and credulity of his readers. The fact of the matter is that in 1853 Mr. Danby Seymour, a member of Parliament, while on a visit to Madras, was victimized by the Madras Hindoo Association—a body which represented Hindoo public opinion about as faithfully as English public opinion is represented by the members of *Dr. Kenealy's Magna Charta* League. Mr. Seymour, on his get back to England, told the House a harrowing tale of outrage; how that the "grand object of the Company was to get ten shillings from a man when he had only eight," and how that torture was made the means of gaining this rather unlikely end. These charges were strongly denied; but still they seemed so important that Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras ordered a Commission to inquire into the merits of the case. The Commissioners appointed cannot be accused of any partiality to the Company. One, indeed, was the accomplice of the Madras Association, and as such, bound to make out as bad a case as he could. A new and wider meaning was, therefore, given to the word *torture*. Used in the Commissioners' sense, we might accuse every policeman and every schoolmaster of the same crime. Petitions were then invited from all parts of the country, and the travelling expenses of the complainants were paid to them. Naturally enough, complaints poured in wholesale; and they were generally adopted without any questions being asked of the parties accused. The report was drawn up. There is only one opinion which a candid reader can come to. He must acknowledge that English rule had almost stamped out a practice which was recognized long before our time, and that only a few cases of ill-usage—it would be folly to say torture—survived, in spite of English efforts to give a party cry to a set of young demagogues. The writer in the *Calcutta Review* gives one convincing proof that such must have been the case. When the very Presidency which was said to be the scene of the most frightful despotism was left, during the Sepoy revolt, almost undefended, the natives were faithful one and all.

As to native opinion in India, even granting that there is some disaffection, as there is in most countries, that is no reason why "Viator" should state that the benefits which India gets from English rule are questionable. To use his own example, we might as well say that, because the "so-called Anglo-Saxons" objected to their Norman invaders, England could have gained nothing from the Norman occupation.

There are perhaps a few more fallacies in "Viator's" letter, but it will be enough to leave it with a caution. He may have some interesting, if not important suggestions to make about the Prince's visit; but the accusations he brings against Indian authorities are, to say, the least, indiscreet.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

June 14. SISTE VIATOR.

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

A REMARKABLE article appears in the *Golos* of St. Petersburg warmly advocating an Anglo-Russian alliance as the best guarantee for European peace. "The late war alarms," says the writer, "were based on very solid grounds. Opinion which prevail in the higher spheres of society sometimes have a more or less powerful influence on the proceedings of the Government; and it might easily have happened that the German Government, under the influence of these opinions would have been driven to think of a new war with France. At the present moment thanks to the friendly counsels of Russia and England, in presence of which the Goyernment of the Emperor William could not remain indifferent, this danger has been removed. But the question remains, What guarantee has Europe for the future against possible impulses such as those which we have recently witnessed? The late misunderstandings between Germany and France have put our friendly alliance with our nearest Western neighbours to a certain test. If Russia had approved of the views which it is clear have openly been expressed in higher circles at Berlin, the German regiments would at this moment without the slightest doubts have been preparing for an invasion of France. But, we shall be told, Russia has not approved of these views; England has joined in her disapproval, . . . and the cause of peace is gaining the upper hand. But who can say how long peaceful feelings will be predominant at Berlin? . Here lies the chief danger to European peace. It is indispertable that now no one can take place in Europe without either the participation or the permission of Germany; but it is equally true that Germany may find it necessary to make war sooner than any other European State; that her position is such as to make her the most warlike State in the world, and that, consequently, a disturbance of European peace is chiefly to be feared from her side. . . . As for the alliance of the three Emperors, it certainly affords an excellent guarantee for the maintenance of peace by all the powers who do not belong to that alliance; . . . but does it secure Europe against warlike projects which might be entertained by one of the allies themselves? Russia cannot have the slightest ground to wish to make war against any one; it may be safely said that if such views were entertained in the society of St. Petersburg as those which were expressed at Berlin, no one would pay any attention to them. Austro-Hungary, too, cannot think of attacking any one. But, as is now well known, warlike designs are far from being unfamiliar to persons in high positions in German society; and it is doubtful, first, how long the German Government will be able to oppose these designs; and, secondly, whether the alliance of the three Emperors will be able to bear another test." On the other hand (proceeds the *Golos*), there are two States which are the natural guardians of European peace, and whose united and spontaneous efforts to avert the late dangers of war have been received with universal sympathy and approval. Neither Russia nor England has the slightest interest in keeping Europe in constant suspense between the fear of war and the hope of peace; all that they desire is to retain what they have got." English statesmen and politicians, thinks the *Golos*, "must be well aware how powerfully the interests of their country are linked with those of Russia, and what extraordinary importance the policy of England might acquire if she proceeded hand in hand with Russia. . . . Nothing is more flattering, on the other hand, to the Russian people than to see their country exercising a mighty influence in Europe; but it can only possess such an influence . . . when it acts together with the United States." From this the writer draws the conclusion that England should be selected by Russia, as her ally. To such an alliance there is but one obstacle—the suspicion that Russia has designs on India. But the *Golos* believes that this unfounded suspicion is now disappearing from the minds of English politicians. "We are convinced," it says, "that we are not the enemies of the English in Asia, and that we may be their friends, if they will only believe in the sincerity of our friendship, and not raise up difficulties. If they could only be persuaded that the extension of the Russian dominion in Central Asia up to the summit (*sic*) of the snow mountains which divide it from India would strengthen the English rule in India and free them for ever from the dread of insurrections, the great problem would be solved, and the two nations would assist each other to enlarge the spheres of each other's influence. . . . England is probably as little desirous as Russia of conquests on the shores of the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago. Let them remain to those who have the most right to possess them; all that Russia and England require is to have the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles open to their ships."

THE RUSSIAN CASE ON THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

(From the Standard's own Correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURG, 11th June.

THE impression produced in the highest circles of St. Petersburg by the late mediation of the English Cabinet in the interests of European peace has been of a character more productive of lasting results than I anticipated, even when I characterised it, in a late letter, as "profound." I think I shall be able to prove to you that this *rapprochement* between Russia and England has been received here as an occasion for returning to the older and franker feeling of friendship which existed before the Crimean war. I have good reason to know that the work by Sir H. Rawlinson on "England and Russia in the East," and the articles in the English papers, not forgetting the one in the *Quarterly* have been closely followed by the most eminent personages of the empire, and that the reply to the impending question of Mr. Cochrane in the House of Commons about the growth of Russian power in the East will show that diplomatic communications has been for some time carried on with reference to that question, in a tone of friendliness which must do much to reassure English public opinion on the subject. Prince Bismarck, be it said *en passant*, is not supposed to be the person who has most contributed to the chances of such an understanding between England and Russia, nor is he believed likely to be more especially gratified by it than he has lately been by the proved coincidence of opinion between England and Russia on other subjects.

The statements which I am enabled to make do not depend on my own unaided judgment. I can, of course, lay no claim to any direct official inspiration, but I am certainly giving you the substance of the main arguments likely to be employed by the Russian Foreign Office in any communications with the English Ministry on questions concerning the interests of the two countries in Central Asia. These suggestions have been sanctioned by the highest authority, and may be taken as the most authentic expression of what may be called "the Russian case," and yet which admit of a frankness unsuited to the responsible formality of diplomatic papers. They must be judged, not by any abruptness of form, for which my regard for your space is perhaps answerable, nor by any omissions inevitable in a mere outline sketch, but by their general scope and tendency.

The Russian argument, then, is as follows. The existence of a "religious crusading element," as supposed by the *Quarterly Review* is distinctly denied, and the real motive impelling Russia to the East is said to be her commercial development and her obligations as a civilising Power. At the same time it is admitted that "a party of aggression" arrives to accelerate the advance of Russia in Asia, but it is added that this party is chiefly composed of the local authorities and military men in command. Of this antagonism between the local and Imperial opinion, and of the causes which naturally produce it, I shall have to speak presently; meanwhile let me add, in support of the fact of this antagonism that the most influential personages in the Caucasus are believ i to sympathise with these less moderate tendencies. This last point, however, must rest on my own unsupported authority, the Russian argument is that these views never have governed, and never will govern the general policy of the country. Russia has pushed south from Orenburg, and east from the Caspian, down almost to Merv and Afghanistan, by a process for which compelled the advance of England from Delhi to Lahore and from Lahore to Peshawar. She subjugated the Caucasians, the Kirghees, and the Turkomans, just as we annexed the Punjaub and Scinde. A civilised and commercial nation brought into contact with half civilised or barbarous tribes must sooner or later conquer them. The original nearest neighbour attacks the advancing Power, and when subdued it is in turn attacked by the tribes farther on, and thus renewed strife ever leads to renewed annexation, by the inevitable law of self-defence.

It is a fruitless inquiry whether particular steps of this onward movement are not sometimes hastened by the natural impatience of local commanders, exposed to all the effects of the lawless disorder of surrounding tribes. The natural opposition between the local and the Imperial point of view has often placed the Indian Government at variance with our Home Government, and as English officers have won provinces in despite of distinct orders to the contrary, so have Russian authorities in Bokhara and Khiva not always been able literally to carry out the line of action prescribed to them from St. Petersburg. The rulers of Bokhara and Khiva could not be allowed to pillage and murder with impunity, all the Clarendon-Gortschakoff and the Granville-Shouvaloff diplomacy notwithstanding, and whatever be the treaty obligations of England towards the Ameer of Cabool, there are many contingencies possible in Afghanistan which would make Lord Northbrook seize, without hesitation, on Herat. Russia asks why the obedience to the law of the absorption of uncivilized races is to be called, in the case of England, an unwilling acquisition of territory through the force of circumstances, and, in her own case, the lust of military aggrandisement.

The Russian local military authorities evidently believe that it is a mere question of time for them to reach the frontier of Afghanistan, and, I imagine, would hardly care to deny that the Tek tribes, down to the Persian frontier, must soon fall under their sway. Khiva and Bokhara are so completely under Russian influence, at least so far removed from any other, that that influence can hardly fail ultimately to include Kashar and Kokand, and I doubt if many diplomatists would dispute the probability of complications arising which may soon induce them to push their advanced post beyond Merv. This name, of which so much has been made lately in England, induces me to pause for a moment to rectify an error of fact.

In Sir H. Rawlinson's late work Merv is described as a town and a fortified post. This is quite inaccurate, Merv is simply and oasis of the Khivan desert, a station with wells for caravans, and, being on the road from Khiva, Samarcand, and Kokand, is naturally much frequented. Now the caravans are exposed to constant attacks of robbers, and the merchants and their escorts throw up fortifications, or more properly sand mounds, to protect themselves against their desert hordes. Merv is no town at all, there are no buildings deserving in any way the name of one; and I have been assured of this fact, with such positive asseverations by those who must know the truth, that I cannot doubt I am rightly informed. If this, then, be the case, what becomes of the scare raised by Sir H. Rawlinson's work of Merv being the key to Herat?

To continue, Russian diplomatists seem to me not to conceal that they look on the Himalayas as the natural boundary of the Anglo-Indian Empire, and on Afghanistan as its natural outpost. Russia would gladly see English influence paramount in Afghanistan and its annexation even could be no subject of jealousy for her. This reasoning must not be understood as implying a hint of partition of the countries now lying between the English and Russian frontiers in Central Asia, but as a statement of the future possible development of both Powers in the interests of humanity, with a view to a timely explanation of mutual intentions, which may prevent the smouldering sparks of jealousy and distrust from flaming into a disastrous war.

Supposing, therefore, Russian and English influence, or even territory, to meet on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, Russians ask, what has England to fear or to lose? A hostile advance by Russia to the south of the Afghan frontier, while England held Afghanistan itself and the Punjaub, and still possessed her naval power must lengthen the Russian line to an extent of weakness which she would never consent to incur. The pacification of the deserts and steppes of Central Asia, with the civilisation of its barbarous nomadic and hardy lawless and settled tribes, could only tend to the commercial interests of England, and assist her in her great task of regenerating the still far from civilised peoples of her own vast Asiatic Empire. The Turkomans are at present the merest savages, who, after pillage, invariably cut off men's heads and horses' tails, but they have great natural qualities, and are capable of becoming a powerful lever in the progress of Asia. These tribes once reduced, and order really established over Khiva, Bokhara, Kokand, and Kashgar, English and Russian caravans, in friendly rivalry, might traverse the heart of Central Asia, and the products of the two countries are so different that their commercial interests could hardly clash.

There is one point on which Russians make an energetic protest, and that is against the system of barbarous strife which would be inaugurated were England to adopt the safeguard against Russian advancement which is advocated in Sir H. Rawlinson's work. His "armed resistance" means giving arms, stores, and money to the wild tribes between the present English and Russian frontiers; it means raising a league of hired desert assassins, to be necessarily met by counter hordes of the same character. Such a contest would outdo the worst atrocities of the Anglo-French struggle for American, and would deserve more than the eloquent reprobation of a Chatham. Russia holds out the hand of friendship to England and invites her to a peaceful rivalry of civilisation and commerce in the East, and not to a duel combining the modern scientific refinement of war with all the old and hired horrors of savagery.

It is argued that the only possible reason for blaming or fearing Russian progress in the East must be distrust of Russia and that such distrust while unfair to the proved character of the Emperor Alexander, does little honour to those who are swayed by it, and is one of the very things which is likely to bring about that conflict for supremacy in the East which it is the interest of neither country to provoke. Russians do not believe that this distrust really exists to any extent that should prevent the strengthening of a reviving friendship between their country and England, and are confident that the explanations to which any diplomatic or parliamentary communications may lead can only tend to draw tighter the bonds of unity between two countries whose interests are essentially the same.

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